THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 305

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Bay State Supreme Court Celebrates Its 250th Year

Sentiments of freedom and justice permeate ceremonies at noon, held in Pemberton Square quarters for oldest continuous court in the United States—Saltonstall and Frankfurter speak.

Free peoples everywhere, and people everywhere desiring to be free, today stand invited to celebrate with reverence and hope the 250th anniversary of the nation's oldest continuous court, Massachusetts' Supreme Judicial Court.

Ceremonies at noon in the Court's home, Pemberton Square, brought judges, lawyers, and private citizens from many walks of life to pause in tribute to a bulwark of freedom, not only for this Bay State, but also for the nation, for Anglo-Saxon law, and for liberty wherever practiced.

Tonight the celebration climaxes in a banquet at the Copley-Plaza, where speeches will be delivered by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, whose forebears were so closely identified with the court's history; Justice Felix Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court, who "went up" from Harvard's law faculty; Judge Learned Hand of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and William D. Mitchell, former United States Attorney General.

Bentley W. Warren, as one of the speakers at the impressive ceremonies in the Pemberton Square Court House, marked the "harmony of opinion and sentiment regarding fundamental principles of government and conduct among the people of such widely differing origins and backgrounds and education," as indicated by those who today subscribe to the principles which guide the court.

When Racial Origin Didn't Count

Mr. Warren referred to his own experience as a lawyer appearing before legislative committees, where "no inference could be drawn as to the racial origin of a committeeman from his attitude toward different subjects," he said. "The surname might indicate an English, Irish, French-Canadian or Italian origin, and more recently a Polish, Swedish, or even eastern Mediterranean background, but, apart from such surnames for identification, the Americanization of all these various additions to our population seemed complete."

This was all the more notable, he stressed, since census figures show "65 per cent of the total population of Massachusetts either foreign-born or citizens of whole or half foreign parentage, a higher percentage than that of any other state except the two neighboring New England states of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

"While in the Colonial period, with its more homogeneous population, the people were certainly not conspicuous for orderly behavior or acquiescence in the conduct of public affairs by royally appointed authorities, the social and political history of our people since the adoption of our present Constitution and notwithstanding the large increase in the alien immigration, has been singularly free from major outbreaks and from widespread or long continuing labor disturbances. This is certainly true as compared with the record of many of our sister states of equal wealth and population. It has upon the whole been a noticeably orderly and law observing community."

Mr. Warren attributed the court's reputation to basic influences channeled by John Adams,

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

Belt Tightening Is Increased By Butter Control

WPB freezes half of cold storage supply; action on other dairy products expected soon.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—With war developments bringing closer the day when the United States will have to get great segments of the world's population back on their feet, Americans today were ordered to further tighten their belts.

Hitting practically every dining table in the United States was a new War Production Board order freezing half the country's supply of cold storage butter in 35 principal markets to insure that the fighting forces and the United Nations will be able to get their share.

Meanwhile, William M. Jeffers, National Rubber Director, speaking in New York, flatly dashed any hopes that nation-wide gasoline rationing, scheduled to start Dec. 1 would be postponed. A bloc of Midwest Congressmen have been leading the campaign for postponement.

With the East Coast getting only three gallons of gasoline a coupon beginning tomorrow, compared with the rest of the nation's four starting Dec. 1, Mr. Jeffers insisted that nation-wide rationing will take effect as scheduled "for the good reason that we must conserve rubber."

3,500,000 Pounds Shipped

Butter curtailment to civilians, generally accepted here to be a stepping stone to ultimate rationing, is made necessary by increased shipments of butter to American forces abroad and to Russia and other United Nations. Latest Department of Agriculture reports show approximately 3,500,000 pounds of butter shipped to lend-lease nations up to Oct. 1. These shipments have been stepped up rapidly in recent weeks.

In World War I, 65 per cent of all food shipments to the Allies were grains and cereal products. This time the United Nations are taking little wheat and grains from the United States, but are needing a large amount of dairy products instead. The Department of Agriculture's report shows that about 16 per cent of the total deliveries for shipment to the United Nations since the start of the lend-lease program have been dairy products.

Rationing of cheese and reduction in the fat content of ice cream are other restriction measures under consideration at the WPB for belt-tightening at home.

Low-Production Season

Immediate action on the milk and butter situation is said to be imperative with the approach of the current low-production season. The purpose of the new butter-freezing order is to take care of the tight situation caused by increased governmental purchases at the time of minimum production.

The WPB order specifies that any person in the 35 cities named who had any butter in his possession or under his control between Nov. 6 and Nov. 20 is required to set aside until March 6 half of his supply for the Government.

Since only the leading butter market cities are named, the curtailment will mean only a 40 per cent freezing for butter supplies as a whole, the WPB estimated.

As their share in the butter conservation program, housewives were asked not to hoard and to use substitutes, such as margarine and peanut butter, as much as possible.

Feeding of Nations

Recognizing that the United States will have a tremendous job on its hands to feed the people of occupied countries as it drives the enemy back, Washington is now talking about the appointment of an International Food Administrator. This job, for which Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York has been proposed, would be separate from that of National Food Administrator to which President Roosevelt referred yesterday when he promised newspaper correspondents there would be developments soon regarding the establishment of such an office.

Meanwhile, with collection and warehouse facilities overtaxed by the avalanche of tires which have been turned into the Government by automobile owners within the past few days, the Office of Price Administration yesterday extended the deadline to ease the last-minute rush. Under the new order motorists will have up to and including Nov. 30 to register their tires and surrender all in excess of five to each car. The original deadline was midnight tonight but now will be midnight Nov. 30.

Prices and Your Purse: Page 8.

Allied Army Within 30 Miles of Tunis; Britain Starts Postwar Social Plan; Natural Wealth Key to Growth in Peace

Two-billion-a-year postwar expenditure proposed to develop U. S. resources.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — A public investment of $2,000,000,000 a year for at least the next generation, to be expended in the development of the nation's natural resources, was recommended to the Government today by the National Planning Association.

Early preparation of such a comprehensive program, it was declared, would protect the country from postwar dislocations which will come from dismantling war industries and would lay the groundwork for a balanced and intensive expansion of America's resource wealth.

Such action, it was held, would open opportunities for many more billions of private investment and from the stimulus to business activity, employment, and private investment "the resulting increase in national income would bring direct and indirect returns to the Government far above the costs of development."

The report, one of a series issued by the Association on problems of public affairs, was written by Alvin H. Hansen, special economic adviser to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Harvey S. Perloff. It was issued in pamphlet form under the title, "Regional Resource Development." The Association is a private research institute in which spokesmen of labor, business, and the professions are represented.

Long-Range Programs

Pointing out that a long-range expansionary program would stimulate private enterprise and enable business to plan investments on a more secure basis, the report suggested that advance preparation would be necessary so that it could be carried into effect as soon as men and materials could be made available.

These preparatory steps were recommended:

1. Early establishment of regional agencies for designated developmental areas, and assignment to them of planning, survey, and research responsibility and authority. These agencies would help effect a higher degree of co-ordination in the accomplishment of wartime tasks within each region in addition to clearing the way for postwar development.

2. The carrying out of integrated resource surveys leading to projected blueprints. Regional construction projects should be included in a moving long-term program of public works, with priority classifications assuring a sequence in which those most beneficial would be put first.

3. Finally, construction of the key projects when war production comes to an end, facilitating adjustment to the postwar economy and setting the foundation for expansion of our economy through development of the resource reservoir.

Elements of Program

The report proposes that the developmental program be based on these essential elements:

1. The river valley—i. e., the river system together with its

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

First efforts in Britain confined to measures upon which accord of parties is apparent.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 21—The highlight of the debates this week in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords on postwar reconstruction has been the statement by Sir Stafford Cripps on what positive action the government proposes to take in the near future as distinct from mere voicing and elaboration of aims.

First, Sir Stafford told the Commons on Wednesday, that in this very session just opened the Government will introduce preliminary legislation to enable social and economic changes to be made after the war.

Secondly, Sir Stafford officially declared in behalf of the Government that "a number of our prewar ideas and practices will prove themselves inapplicable to postwar conditions."

But, thirdly, Sir Stafford announced that the Government would confine their first efforts at legislation for the future to measures where a good degree of agreement could be found among the different political parties.

Will Start Immediately

In other words the Government is going to act; it is going to start in immediately with the job of introducing momentous changes in the social and economic life of Britain.

But it is also going to proceed along the line that the present British Administration is a coalition, composed of all the main parties, and that its continued unity is as important in postwar matters as it is for winning the war.

Compromise, give and take, were what Sir Stafford asked in the Commons to show in framing the first acts of Parliament which will be the foundation of Britain's new order.

Sir Stafford promised that give and take would be the policy within the Cabinet. He gave the Commons a slogan: "The Left must retard their advance and the Right quicken their stride so that the two may march abreast."

Bold Policy Needed

A large section of the British public will certainly agree with the Government that a new and better way of life for Britain in the future must be evolved in a democratic, give-and-take manner. At the same time a sharp criticism of the Administration for half-heartedness and lack of boldness and courage are already being heard here.

Moreover, these more sweepingly progressive aims will undoubtedly be voiced far more forcefully and noisily henceforth than more moderating, and therefore less spectacular views.

Thus the Socialist Daily Herald makes a powerful new plea for British Government action to "restore the status of the Atlantic Charter."

The Atlantic Charter, the Herald continues, was "not a last will and testament; it was a plan of action. We want evidence of action."

The Labor Party has tabled an official amendment which will very

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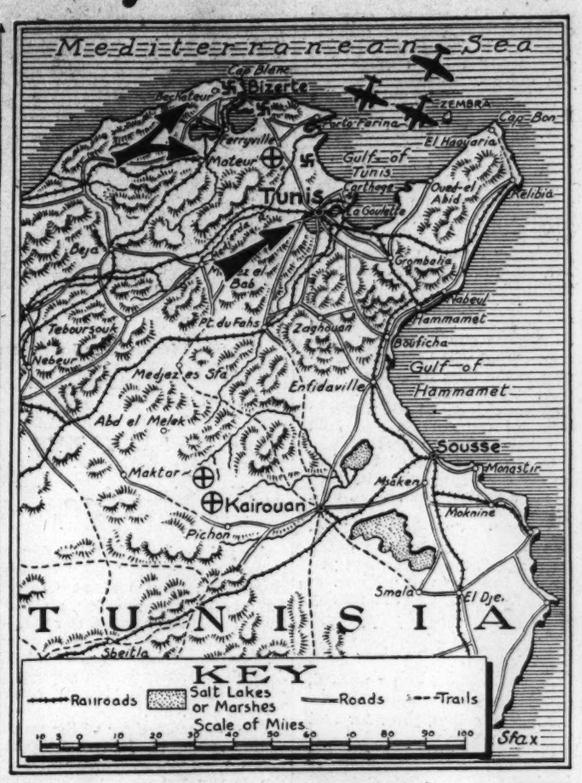

By a Staff Artist

Battle of Tunisia

Black arrows indicate how Anglo-American forces are advancing against Bizerte and Tunis. Swastikas show where the Axis has set up airdromes along the Tunisian coast while airplanes indicate how the Axis is speeding air-borne reinforcements to the battle scene. Crosses show scenes of Allies paratroop landings.

Axis is pinned between Tunisian Capital and Bizerte — Hitler put on defensive.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Anglo-American troops are striking directly at the outer defenses of both Bizerte and Tunis in a rapidly developing major battle.

They are within 30 miles of both strongholds and apparently good progress is being made, although Axis reinforcements are being speeded across the Mediterranean both by air and by sea, and dive bombers in considerable numbers are attacking Allied spearheads and supply lines.

There is no indication, as yet, that the Anglo-American attackers are in contact with the main Axis forces.

The absence of any forward movement by the Axis forces in Tunisia is highly encouraging. It indicates that Hitler, at least for the moment, is being compelled to wage a strictly defensive fight in the narrow 30-mile coastal strip between the two Tunisian cities with the Mediterranean at his back.

It well may be, in fact, that Hitler plans only a covering action in Tunisia so that Marshal Rommel's shattered Afrika Korps can make a getaway across the Mediterranean.

Some support for this view can, perhaps, be found in reports that Marshal Rommel is not planning or will be unable to attempt a last stand at El Agheila, a narrow defile between salt marshes and the sea, some 400 miles east of Tripoli.

General Montgomery's Eighth Army is hard on the heels of the fleeing Nazi army at Agedabia, 70 miles east of El Agheila, after pressing swiftly through Bengasi, the last so-called "escape port" west of Tripoli.

It is hard to see how Marshal Rommel's weary troops can organize for a stand against the British who are moving with almost incredible speed. Counting the time it took them to smash the Axis line at El Alamein, General Montgomery's army has made as much progress in 28 days as General Wavell did in 50 days in 1940. In addition, the advancing British have captured approximately 120 airdromes in Libya from which to harass the retreating enemy.

But in modern war nothing is certain.

Allied air power, incidentally, asserted itself again last night with a raid by heavy RAF bombers on the Italian arsenal city of Turin. Authoritative British sources described the attack as the "heaviest yet made on Italy."

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Navy Knox's announcement yesterday that 28 Japanese ships had definitely been lost in the great American sea victory last week and that the American grip on Guadalcanal was "now very secure," leaves the United Nations with two alternatives in the Solomons:

1. To strike in force in an effort to wipe out the remaining Nipponese bases in the strategic islands.

2. Await a "third round" Japanese thrust at Guadalcanal while strengthening their defenses still further.

The former would seem to be the more probable move, although it is questionable whether sufficient men and equipment are available in the Southwest Pacific for further offensive action at this time.

In Russia, the Soviet armies have shown fresh strength in local gains at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus. There is good reason to believe the Russians are getting ready for a major winter drive to take advantage of Nazi troop withdrawals.

High Command Disunity Added Peril for Hitler

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 21 — With a major clash between Axis powers and new United Nations forces coming daily closer, the question of the real position of German military leadership is of primary importance.

In fact, the fundamental lack of unity which has long existed between various factions dominating the German Supreme Command is one of the most important factors to which history will probably ascribe Adolf Hitler's final defeat.

The myth that absolute unity of military control existed in Germany must have been exploded long ago in view of Hitler's many dismissals of high ranking officers—first before the war actually started, and then of their removal whenever they either failed to fulfill an earlier promise or disagreed on matters of policy with the Führer.

Not one crisis but a series of crises are the history of the German Supreme Command. It is extraordinary that so many triumphs could have been achieved in the face of so many major disagreements.

Organization of the Reich's armed forces leaves little to be desired from the technical viewpoint since there is co-ordination among themselves of the three services—military, naval and air—in the supreme command of the armed forces [Oberkommando der Wehrmacht].

OKW Final Arbiter

Hitler as supreme war lord, is at the head with Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel as his deputy and Gen. Alfred Jodl as Chief of the General Staff. This body, the OKW as it is generally known in Germany, is final arbiter in all issues involving all the services.

As subdivisions of this are the Army Command, with Hitler in charge since Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch disappeared and General Zeitzler as his Chief of General Staff succeeding Gen. Franz Halder; the Navy under Grand Admiral Erich Raeder and Schulte-Moenting as Chief of the Naval Staff; and the Luftwaffe under Field Marshal Wilhelm Göring with Teschonnek as his Chief of Air Staff.

To these three services, all theoretically operating from one central co-ordinating point, has been added a fourth—the armed SS [Black Shirts] under Henrich Himmler. This section has long been growing in strength and enough has already been written about it so that it is only necessary to add here that Hitler's recognition of this special arm of the service was the culmination of a policy which wavered for long as to whether Nazi Party formations or military forces should dominate, first decided in favor of the Army as op-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Battle in Tunisia:

Axis Forces Pounded By Allied Aircraft

Pressed into a narrow coastal stretch only 30 miles wide at some points between the important French naval base of Bizerte and Tunis, Capital of Tunisia, Axis forces were being pounded from

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Safety Drive in Industry; Nazi Allies Reach Accord

The World's Day—November 21, 1942

National: Industrial Losses Far Ahead of War

The National Safety Council in Chicago urged Americans to stop industrial accidents that are cutting into war manpower seven times more heavily than Army fatalities. The urgency of conserving manpower is shown in figures from Pearl Harbor to Nov. 15: Industrial fatalities—44,500; Army fatalities—5,694, before the African campaign. Industrial injuries were 3,800,000, against 3,435 in the Army.

At San Francisco, the destroyer Hazelwood, named for Commodore John Hazelwood of the continental navy who drove enemy naval forces out of the Delaware River in 1777, was launched at the Bethlehem yards.

Europe: Hungary and Rumania to Trade Prisoners

Hungary and Rumania, nominally allies in the Hitler order, "have reached an understanding regarding the exchange of political prisoners," the German Radio said. It did not explain further, but said 21 Hungarian political prisoners would be surrendered at the border to Rumania.

Pierre Laval in a broadcast told the French people that he was "always certain" Germany would be the victor, and declared he would never accept a parliamentary government for France. [Page 1.]

Cries of "Peace" greeted King Victor Emmanuel when he went to see the bombed ruins in Genoa and Milan, while Mussolini has not even shown his face in these cities, the British Radio said.

President Eduard Beneš of the Czech Government-in-Exile told a meeting of Durham miners that "the main issue of the war has been decided." Although the Germans can stand another winter of war in Russia "only with the greatest difficulty, if at all," Dr. Beneš warned that the Nazi war machine at present had "great strength" and said it should not be underestimated.

Ten Belgian hostages will be executed for the recent fatal shooting of the Belgian Nazi Burgomaster of Charleroi a DNB broadcast from Berlin said unless those responsible for the attack are discovered by next Wednesday midnight.

New England: Russia's Needs Told in Boston

Russia's need for supplies is becoming acute, Consultant to Soviet Government told Foreign Policy Association.

Deadline for accepting promissory notes for fuel oil in lieu of coupons extended one week to Nov. 30.

Americas: Chile Tells Japan to Keep Hands Off

Chile notified the Japanese minister in Santiago that any threat of reprisals against Chile's international policy would be rejected "with the greatest energy." Tokyo broadcasts had warned Chile not to abandon neutrality.

Washington: 40 P. C. of Butter 'Frozen' by WPB

The War Production Board ordered 40 per cent of the nation's butter in storage frozen for Government purchase as a "temporary" measure to insure adequate supplies for the armed forces and the lend-lease program.

A Congressional fight to repeal poll taxes in eight Southern States apparently had been lost after a long filibuster. The filibuster was called off in a deal for shelving the repeal measure.

The U. S. Navy announced that the name "Spars" had been selected as the official designation of the Coast Guard Women's Reserve by taking letters from "Semper paratus—always ready."

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Laval Calls Volunteers to Resist Allies

VICHY, From French Broadcasts, Nov. 21 (AP)—Pierre Laval advocated an alliance with Germany as Europe's sole hope for peace in a broadcast to the people of Nazi-occupied France last night and declared new volunteer legions would be raised to answer "the fresh insults which France has had to suffer" from the Allied campaign in North Africa.

"We are again seeking reconciliation and an entente with Germany," M. Laval declared in his first address since he was given dictatorial powers and named as political heir to Marshal Pétain.

He accused the United States and Britain of "tearing away bit by bit at the French Empire because of their losses in the Pacific:" said he was certain of a German victory.

"From what has happened in North Africa we have discovered the fate that waits us tomorrow if Roosevelt gets away with it," M. Laval said. "We would have to submit to a domination by Communists and Jews."

[The collaborationist's talk of volunteer legions—such as the detachments which have fought alongside the Germans on the Russian front—suggested that M. Laval was not prepared at this time to thrust the nation into a formal state of war against the Allies. He did not mention the existing French Army regiments and the Toulon-based fleet which still take orders from Vichy.]

Scoffs at Allied Pledges

In his 15-minute speech M. Laval assured his people again that Germany would not lose the war, declared he had tried to maintain peace with the United States and blamed President Roosevelt for bringing French and Americans to gunpoint after centuries of friendship.

He scoffed at American and British assurances that the French North African Empire would be restored to a democratic France after the war, and said that instead those nations were "seizing the (French) Empire seeking compensation for losses (to Japan in the Orient) which they know are irreparable."

Urging his people to lay aside their ancient animosity for Germany, he said "an entente with Germany is the only guarantee for peace in Europe." He asserted "I will never accept for my country a parliamentary government as we had before."

Food Shortages Forecast

Making no direct reference to the recently completed occupation of all France by German armies, M. Laval warned that food shortages were coming to the already hungry nation and blamed them upon Allied occupation of North Africa—a source of supplies for France and for the Axis for the past two years.

M. Laval asked Frenchmen not to be "misled by the London and Boston" radios, and not "to serve interests that are not yours."

He accused the United States of "tearing away from us piece by piece" the French Empire, and added:

"Without this Empire France cannot live."

"France is not lost. The day will come when the banner of France will fly alone over Algiers."

De Gaullist Minister Visits White House

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 21

President Roosevelt conferred yesterday with André Philip, Minister of Interior of the French Government established in England by Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The purpose of the conference was not disclosed. M. Philip was accompanied to the White House by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and French Admiral Adrian Tixier.

Midnight, Nov. 30, Now Positive Deadline for Getting Rid of Idle Tires to U. S.

Penalties to Begin Dec. 12 —Question and Answer Data

Now motorists have until Nov. 30 at midnight to get rid of their idle tires and hand in registration blanks containing the serial numbers of the five tires they are retaining.

This fact was disclosed last night b ythe Office of Price Administration, although many local tire rationing boards have known right along that the date would be extended from the original deadline of Nov. 22 to Dec. 1.

Meanwhile, information offices of the OPA and local rationing boards were desieged this morning by hundreds of calls from confused motorists asking: "Is it Nov. 22 or is it Dec. 1?" Some local boards were so in doubt themselves that they held up the answers until they could be checked by state OPA authorities.

As of this morning, however, the deadline was officially established for Dec. 1 or Nov. 30 at midnight.

Another date, Dec. 12, entered the picture as the day when pealties would be imposed if tires have not been reported. The penalties include the taking away of gasoline rationing cards. The period between Dec. 1, tire report deadline, and Dec. 12, will be used for checking the reports and listing the violators.

The reasons for the extension of the deadline were obvious in tire collecting circles, where the jam of rubber casings took form in floor to ceiling piles. This had been anticipated and the Dec. 1 extension planned to take care of the last-minute rush.

To date New England motorists are lagging behind most of the rest of the country in tire turnins, the Office of War Information declares.

These questions and answers on the Idle Tire Purchase Plan are issued by the regional OWI:

Q. What is the idle tire purchase plan?

A. It's the plan by which the Government buys all excess tires and places them in a common market for resale to people who need them.

Q. By excess tires you mean all tires more than five used by every car owner?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the deadline for turning in my excess tires?

A. Midnight, Nov. 30.

Q. What will happen if I don't turn in my excess tires?

A. If your ration board finds by Dec. 12 that you have not turned in your excess tires, it will immediately cancel your gasoline ration coupons.

Q. How do I get rid of my excess tires?

A. Call the nearest Railway Express Agency, by telephone or drop it a card. Tell the Agency you have a tire. Tie to it a tag bearing your name and address. Railway Express trucks will pick up your tire and take it to the nearest warehouse of the Defense Supplies Corporation where it will be held for later resale.

Q. Is there any reason why I can't take my excess tires direct to the Railway Express office?

A. No. In fact, it might solve your problem much quicker if you did so.

Q. Then I will be paid for the tire?

A. Yes, although if you want to you may donate it.

Q. How much will I be paid?

A. The tire will be appraised and a check will be sent to you by the Government. You will be paid the ceiling price for the particular type you turned in.

Q. Do I have to take money for the tire?

A. By so indicating on the tag you will be paid in bonds or defense stamps.

Q. What will happen eventually to the tires turned in?

A. They will be put in a central warehouse of the Defense Supplies Corporation and held for distribution as needed.

Q. Suppose one of the tires on my car wears out and I have to get a replacement. What do I do?

A. You go to your local rationing board and make out a form and if they agree that you need a tire you will get one.

Q. Don't I have to fulfill any other requirements?

A. Yes, an authorized tire inspector must certify that your tire is beyond repair.

Q. How much will I have to pay for the replacement tire?

A. The ceiling price for that particular type.

Q. Where would I get the tire?

A. From any dealer.

Q. How will the dealer get the tire from the central warehouse?

A. They will be allocated to the dealers on the basis of past volume of business and ration quotas in the particular area.

Q. Suppose by chance I should get back the same tire I turned in. How much would it cost me?

A. Exactly what you were paid for it when you turned it in, plus cost of any repairs.

Q. There is no profit in that. How can the dealer afford to handle them?

A. The Government sells them to him at slightly below the price originally paid to you and he is allowed to sell them at an extremely low margin of profit, but enough to pay him for his work.

Q. Suppose I have stored my car for the duration. Do I have to turn in my tires?

A. No, because you are not asking for a gasoline ration.

Q. Why should I keep my tires if the country is short of rubber?

A. Morally you shouldn't. There is no law requiring you to turn in the tires. The law requires you to do so if you want gasoline to operate your car. However, most patriotic Americans who have put up their cars for the duration, have removed the tires and disposed of them.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)
ANNUAL FAIR
Copley-Plaza Ballroom
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Dec. 1—10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
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Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital will be given by Zadel Skolovsky, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Open free to the public.

A gallery talk will be given on the current Guild exhibition by R. H. Ives Gammell at 3 p. m. "Irish Prints and Decorative Arts" exhibition closes today. These will be held at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

A color film, "Orchids," will be shown with an accompanying sound film, "When Winter Comes"; at the Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Open free to the public.

A lecture on "The New Belief in the Common Man," will be given by Prof. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard University at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 7:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable, Page 4

Walk or Work

Morning, noon and night busy women need the proper shoes. Walk-Over Suit Shoes with military influence warrant your consideration.
MAJOR: Buckle Oxford in Brown or Black Polished Calf $8.95
Walk-Over Shoe Stores
BOSTON
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By a Staff Photographer

'Inlanders' Go to Sea

The Ford family, five brothers and all "inlanders" from Kansas City, really want to see the sea so they joined up at home and are now in the receiving "ship" Hotel Brunswick. There are four more at home waiting to join the Coast Guard, leaving a tenth brother to manage the farm and support a mother and two sisters.

Count 'em, Five Ford Brothers In Service, Four More to Join

Aboard the busy, bustling, Coast Guard Receiving "Ship" Hotel Brunswick, "tied up" at Copley Square, Boston, yesterday, a Chief Boatswain's Mate called out "Seaman Ford!"

Not one man, but five, responded. And all five were Fords, members of the same family hailing from Kansas City, Mo.

Four other brothers of the same family plan to join the Coast Guard next spring, leaving a tenth son to run the farm and support "Mom" and the two sisters, as the five brothers now in Boston put it.

The five enlisted in one group five weeks ago in Kansas City. They signed up on October 12, the day set aside to commemorate the landing of Columbus. Today one of them said: "It seemed like a good idea for us to join on that day to help save America."

They were sent to the Manhattan Beach training center, and are today at the Boston station awaiting assignment. They are: Cecil F., Albert E., Auzy H., Cleo H., and Glenn W. Ford.

An ancestor of the boys was a color bearer in the Union forces during the Civil War.

Cecil, oldest of all 10 brothers, was an attorney in Kansas City prior to enlistment. He practiced law for 10 years after graduating from the Law School of Kansas City University. Albert was a toolsetter at the Remington Arms Co., before he donned the apprentice seaman's uniform. Auzy has been a farmer all his life on a stock and grain farm owned and operated by the family. Cleo and Glenn are both farmers.

The four who plan to "join up" in the Spring are: Charles, Thurman, Wilfred and Garland. The tenth, who will stay home is Carl, who is still in high school.

The five boys agree that Boston is "a swell city" and the most friendly one that they have been in. They are not entirely strange to the ocean, having been fishing for tuna in the Pacific some time ago, and they declare in unison today that they "want to go fishing again, this time for bigger things like subs."

Hurley Picks Five Assistants

State-Treasurer-Elect Francis X. Hurley has offered five men positions in the Treasurer's office when he takes over in January.

Confident that the proposed recount will not change the result of the recent election Mr. Hurley said recently he had asked these men to join his staff: George E. Murphy, Lowell; Michael T. Kelleher, Boston; former State Senator Thomas Donovan, Boston; former State Senator Dexter Snow, Westfield, and Phillip L'Harmonica, Boston.

Both Mr. Murphy, former State Comptroller, and Mr. Kelleher served as deputy auditors under Mr. Hurley during his terms as State Auditor in 1931-35. Mr. Murphy was retired by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Fuel Oil Notes Are Acceptable Up to Nov. 30

Oil today continued to increase local rationing board problems rather than quieting them as thousands of Bay State fuel and range oil users began to storm their local board offices demanding the "how come" of the current heating and cooking fuel distribution.

The only quieting note wan an announcement today by Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional OPA Administrator extending for one week the period during which fuel dealers may take "promissory coupon notes" from their customers in lieu of actual coupons from their new fuel books.

The promissory period was to have ended on Monday, Nov. 23, and is now extended to Nov. 30 by Mr. Backman's order. The order was promulgated because many local rationing boards have not completed their distribution to householders. Hence, dealers may continue to take "promissory notes" from customers who ran out of fuel during the next week

Now that the three-day distribution of fuel coupon books has been completed in many communities—with the exception of those users who failed to call for them—misunderstandings piled up as book holders began to realize the actual curtailment in individual cases.

Tabulation of Local Option Vote in Bay State

How Massachusetts cities and towns voted on the local option liquor questions in the Nov. 3 election is shown in the following table compiled today. A "Yes" vote means the voters favored liquor sales and a "No" vote means the majority were against such sales:

Municipality	All alcoholic Beverages	Light Wines and Beer	Package Stores
Abington	Yes	Yes	Yes
Acton	No	No	No
Acushnet	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adams	Yes	Yes	Yes
Agawam	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alford	No	No	No
Amesbury	Yes	Yes	Yes
Amherst	Yes	Yes	Yes
Andover	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arlington	No	No	No
Ashburnham	No	No	Yes
Ashby	No	No	No
Ashfield	No	No	No
Ashland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Athol	Yes	Yes	Yes
ATTLEBORO	Yes	Yes	Yes
Auburn	Yes	Yes	Yes
Avon	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ayer	Yes	Yes	Yes
Barnstable	Yes	Yes	Yes
Barre	Yes	Yes	Yes
Becket	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bedford	No	No	No
Belchertown	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bellingham	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belmont	No	No	No
Berkley	Yes	Yes	Yes
Berlin	No	No	No
Bernardston	Yes	Yes	Yes
BEVERLY	Yes	Yes	Yes
Billerica	Yes	Yes	Yes
Blackstone	Yes	Yes	Yes
Blandford	No	No	No
Bolton	No	No	No
BOSTON	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bourne	Yes	Yes	Yes
Boxboro	No	No	No
Boxford	No	No	No
Boylston	No	No	No
Braintree	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brewster	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bridgewater	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brimfield	No	Yes	Yes
BROCKTON	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brookfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brookline	Yes	Yes	Yes
Buckland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Burlington	No	No	Yes
CAMBRIDGE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carlisle	No	No	No
Carver	No	No	No
Charlemont	Yes	Yes	Yes
Charlton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chatham	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chelmsford	Yes	Yes	Yes
CHELSEA	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cheshire	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chester	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chesterfield	No	No	No
CHICOPEE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chilmark	No	No	No
Clarksburg	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clinton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cohasset	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colrain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Concord	No	Yes	Yes
Conway	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cummington	No	No	No
Dalton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Danvers	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dartmouth	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dedham	Yes	Yes	Yes
Deerfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dennis	No	No	Yes
Dighton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Douglas	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dover	No	Yes	Yes
Dracut	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dudley	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dunstable	No	No	No
Duxbury	Yes	Yes	Yes
East Bridgewater	Yes	Yes	Yes
East Brookfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
East Longmeadow	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eastham	No	No	No
Easthampton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Easton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Edgartown	Yes	Yes	Yes
Egremont	Yes	Yes	Yes
Erving	Yes	Yes	Yes
Essex	No	Yes	Yes
EVERETT	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fairhaven	Yes	Yes	Yes
FALL RIVER	Yes	Yes	Yes
Falmouth	Yes	Yes	Yes
FITCHBURG	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	No	No	No
Foxboro	Yes	Yes	Yes
Framingham	Yes	Yes	Yes
Franklin	Yes	Yes	Yes
Freetown	Yes	Yes	Yes
GARDNER	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gay Head	No	No	No
Georgetown	No	Yes	Yes
Gill	No	No	No
GLOUCESTER	Yes	Yes	Yes
Goshen	No	No	No
Gosnold	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grafton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Granby	Yes	Yes	Yes
Granville	No	No	No
Great Barrington	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greenfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
Groton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Groveland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hadley	Yes	Yes	Yes
Halifax	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hamilton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hampden	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hancock	Yes	No	Yes
Hanover	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hanson	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hardwick	Yes	Yes	Yes
Harvard	No	No	No
Harwich	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hatfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
HAVERHILL	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hawley	No	No	No
Heath	No	No	No
Hingham	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hinsdale	Yes	Yes	Yes
Holbrook	Yes	Yes	Yes
Holden	Yes	Yes	Yes
Holland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Holliston	No	No	No
HOLYOKE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hopedale	No	No	No
Hopkinton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hubbardston	No	Yes	Yes
Hudson	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hull	Yes	Yes	Yes
Huntington	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ipswich	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kingston	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lakeville	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lancaster	No	No	No
Lanesboro	Yes	Yes	Yes
LAWRENCE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lee	Yes	Yes	Yes
Leicester	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lenox	Yes	Yes	Yes
LEOMINSTER	Yes	Yes	Yes
Leverett	No	No	No
Lexington	No	No	Yes
Leyden	No	No	No
Lincoln	No	No	No
Littleton	No	No	No
Longmeadow	Yes	Yes	Yes
LOWELL	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ludlow	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lunenburg	Yes	Yes	Yes
LYNN	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lynnfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
MALDEN	Yes	Yes	Yes
Manchester	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mansfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marblehead	No	Yes	Yes
Marion	Yes	Yes	Yes
MARLBORO	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marshfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mashpee	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mattapoisett	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maynard	Yes	Yes	Yes
Medfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
MEDFORD	No	No	Yes
Medway	Yes	Yes	Yes
MELROSE	No	No	No
Mendon	No	Yes	No
Merrimac	No	No	No
Methuen	Yes	Yes	Yes
Middleboro	Yes	Yes	Yes
Middlefield	No	No	No
Middleton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Milford	Yes	Yes	Yes
Millbury	Yes	Yes	Yes
Millis	No	No	Yes
Millville	Yes	Yes	Yes
Milton	No	No	Yes
Monroe	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monson	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montague	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monterey	No	No	No
Montgomery	No	No	No
Mount Washington	No	No	No
Nahant	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nantucket	Yes	Yes	Yes
Natick	No	No	Yes
Needham	No	No	No
New Ashford	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Bedford	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Braintree	No	No	No
New Marlboro	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Salem	No	No	No
Newbury	No	No	No
NEWBURYPORT	Yes	Yes	Yes
NEWTON	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norfolk	Yes	Yes	Yes
NORTH ADAMS	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Andover	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Attleboro	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Brookfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Reading	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northampton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northboro	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northbridge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northfield	No	No	No
Norton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norwell	No	Yes	Yes
Norwood	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oak Bluffs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oakham	No	No	No
Orange	Yes	Yes	Yes
Orleans	Yes	Yes	Yes
Otis	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oxford	Yes	Yes	Yes
Palmer	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paxton	Yes	Yes	Yes
PEABODY	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pelham	No	No	No
Pembroke	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pepperell	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peru	No	No	No
Petersham	No	No	No
Phillipston	No	No	No
PITTSFIELD	Yes	Yes	Yes
Plainfield	No	No	No
Plainville	Yes	Yes	Yes
Plymouth	Yes	Yes	Yes
Plympton	No	No	No
Princeton	No	No	No
Provincetown	Yes	Yes	Yes
QUINCY	Yes	Yes	Yes
Randolph	Yes	Yes	Yes
Raynham	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reading	No	No	No
Rehoboth	Yes	Yes	Yes
REVERE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Richmond	No	No	No
Rochester	No	No	No
Rockland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rockport	No	No	No
Rowe	No	No	No
Rowley	Yes	Yes	Yes
Royalston	No	No	No
Russell	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rutland	Yes	Yes	Yes
SALEM	Yes	Yes	Yes
Salisbury	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sandisfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sandwich	Yes	Yes	Yes
Saugus	Yes	Yes	Yes
Savoy	Yes	Yes	No
Scituate	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seekonk	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sharon	No	No	No
Sheffield	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shelburne	No	Yes	Yes
Sherborn	No	No	No
Shirley	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shrewsbury	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shutesbury	No	No	No
Somerset	Yes	Yes	Yes
SOMERVILLE	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Hadley	Yes	Yes	Yes
Southampton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Southboro	No	Yes	Yes
Southbridge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Southwick	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spencer	Yes	Yes	Yes
SPRINGFIELD	Yes	Yes	Yes
STERLING	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stockbridge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stoneham	No	No	No
Stoughton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stow	No	No	No
Sturbridge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sudbury	No	Yes	Yes
Sunderland	No	No	No
Sutton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Swampscott	Yes	Yes	Yes
Swansea	Yes	Yes	Yes
TAUNTON	Yes	Yes	Yes
Templeton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tewksbury	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tisbury	No	No	No
Tolland	No	No	No
Topsfield	No	No	No
Townsend	No	No	No
Truro	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tyngsboro	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tyringham	No	No	No
Upton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uxbridge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wakefield	No	No	Yes
Wales	No	No	No
Waltham	Yes	Yes	Yes
WALTHAM	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ware	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wareham	No	No	Yes
Warren	Yes	Yes	Yes
Warwick	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes
Watertown	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wayland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Webster	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wellesley	No	No	No
Wellfleet	No	No	No
Wendell	No	No	No
Wenham	No	No	No
West Boylston	No	No	No
West Bridgewater	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Brookfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Newbury	No	No	No
West Springfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Stockbridge	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Tisbury	No	No	No
Westboro	Yes	Yes	Yes
WESTFIELD	Yes	Yes	Yes
Westford	Yes	Yes	Yes
Westhampton	No	No	No
Westminster	No	No	No
Weston	No	No	No
Westport	Yes	Yes	Yes
Westwood	No	No	No
Weymouth	Yes	Yes	Yes
Whately	Yes	Yes	Yes
Whitman	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wilbraham	Yes	Yes	Yes
Williamsburg	Yes	Yes	Yes
Williamstown	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wilmington	Yes	Yes	Yes
Winchendon	Yes	Yes	Yes
Winchester	No	No	No
Windsor	No	No	No
Winthrop	No	No	Yes
WOBURN	Yes	Yes	Yes
WORCESTER	Yes	Yes	Yes
Worthington	No	No	No
Wrentham	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yarmouth	Yes	Yes	Yes

Cities in capital letters.

Russia's Need of Supplies Told At Foreign Policy Luncheon

The critical need of Russia for raw materials and foodstuffs to make up for its tremendous war losses was stressed today by Charles E. Stuart, Industrial Engineer, and former Consultant to the Soviet Government.

Speaking at the Foreign Policy Association luncheon at the Hotel Copley-Plaza on the theme of Russia in the second year of war, Mr. Stuart pointed out that future shipments to Russia must include wheat in quantity, sugar, canned meats, butter, concentrated foods and vegetable oils, as well as ammunition.

"The problem," he said soberly, "is one of saving many Russians from starvation by providing the food essential to the maintenance of at least a minimum standard of health."

Transfer of Factories

The miracle of Russian resistance, Mr. Stuart told the luncheon guests, is due in part to the successful evacuation of nearly 25,000,000 workers from the conquered territory and the transfer of entire factories to new areas hundreds of miles behind the lines where production has been able to continue.

Even so, he added quickly, Russia has sustained critical losses, particularly in raw materials which must be replaced by shipments from her Allies.

Naturally Russia will feel that it should have a considerable voice at the peace table, the former Soviet Consultant went on. "Regardless of any opinions we may have of Russian ideology, the democratic world owes her an enormous debt. The object lesson of her struggle today cannot be ignored and will not be forgotten," he said.

National Planning

Mr. Stuart said that personally he believed that "we need not have any fears that Russia will try to Communize the world. I do not believe that Russia will attempt to thrust her ideas upon us, but rather that some of these ideas will thrust themselves upon us all."

He said he thought the most important thing the democratic world could learn from Russia is national planning, and predicted that in the postwar world national planning will play a prominent part.

Michael Karpovich, Associate Professor of History, Harvard University, who also spoke at the luncheon, said the Anglo-Soviet treaty and the treaty between the United States and Soviet Russia were the turning points in the history of relations between Russia and the western democracies because they committed the Soviet Union to political and economic collaboration with Great Britain and the United States in postwar reconstruction on the basis of the Atlantic Charter.

Significant Change

"This is a significant change in the Soviet Union," he said, "because the dividing line before was between the Soviet Union on the one hand and all capitalistic countries, on the other. In Stalin's recent speech he said the world was now divided between democracies and nondemocratic nations.

"It remains to be seen to what extent these treaties will be followed by a corresponding policy. There are great difficulties on the way, but I feel that there are reasons for optimism because of the mutual interest and the mutual change of psychology both in the democratic world and in the Soviet Union."

Dr. Josef Hanc, Assistant Director of the Czechoslovak Information Service, also spoke.

Judge Lawrence G. Brooks, Chairman of the Association, presided.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain and much colder today with gentle to moderate winds.

Maine—Colder today and in southwest portion tonight; light snow showers in mountain sections today.

New Hampshire, Vermont — Colder today and tonight, with light snow showers in mountain sections today.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island—Intermittent light rain and colder today; colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island — No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:26 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 11:40 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 12:09 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Monday, 12:19 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light All Vehicles Saturday by 5:48 p. m.
Light All Vehicles Sunday by 5:47 p. m.

THAYER McNEIL
OPEN MONDAY
MORNING
AT 9:45 A. M.

Bridgeport Entertains Its Air Wardens

This column is prepared by the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England homefront. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

Symphony orchestras and hillbilly bands, Shakespearean drama and vaudeville—every variety of entertainment is provided in Bridgeport, Conn., to help keep air raid wardens' meetings from becoming dull.

A novel "talent committee," attached to the local Civilian Defense Council, is the body which provides the entertainment, and it is ready to step in and help any meeting having to do with the war effort, regardless of whether it involves air-raid wardens.

Combing the city for volunteer talent, the committee has provided "bright spots" of fun for victory dinners, United Service Organizations programs, bond drives, and many sorts of Air Raid Precaution gatherings.

Programs are carefully planned to keep the entertainment in good taste, to avoid duplication, and to cater to specialized taste.

Among the more unusual contributions of the "talent Committee" is a project along a slightly different line. Artists have been asked to give one or more of their oil paintings and water colors to the Defense Council, and these are being sold at a store in the central business area. All proceeds are donated to the United War Fund.

Glamour Girl of CD

Camouflage is the "glamour girl" of passive defense, and provides interesting subjects for school courses, but the public is warned to use extreme care in reading advertisements of unauthorized camouflage schools.

One false basis of appeal involves the promise that such schools can get their graduates employment in the war effort. It is true that money can be made in camouflage, but jobs are available only to engineers, architects, horticulturists, and the like, who have had previous professional training and experience.

Harvard and Yale Universities are two of the institutions giving authorized OCD-War Department courses to such professional students. Other schools and colleges have modified the course and adapted it to the needs of plant executives, including in the curriculum the elements of dimout, blackout, and protective shelters.

Bombers Overhead

At the beginning of the new year the First Service Command will initiate air raid drills more nearly simulating real attacks, and will send bombers over drill areas, according to Brig. Gen. Earl C. Webster, State Director of Civilian Defense in Rhode Island.

Check the Flame

The gas stove has joined the colors in the cause of conservation. Because war industries are drawing heavily on the gas supply for processing strategic metals and manufacturing chemicals, housewives are urged to help out by being especially careful. One thing they can do is remember that every time a cook-dish lid is lifted unnecessarily, and every time an oven door is opened for a "peek" at the food, gas is wasted. The need is so serious that even this can make a difference.

Housewives should also make sure the flame is blue. If it isn't the burner needs cleaning or adjustment to reduce the amount of air in the gas. Burners should be wiped clean frequently with paper or cloth, or washed with soap or baking soda. If, after cleaning, the flame is still not blue, call the company for an adjustment.

Maine Canning

In Maine's first season, 41 canning centers operated by the Women's Division of the Civilian Defense Council, produced nearly 200,000 cans of food. Mrs. Donald M. Payson, chairman of the division, reported that 2,878 women volunteered an aggregate of 7,500 hours to can the foods, some of which will be alloted for school lunch programs and others reserved for use in case of air raid evacuation or other wartime emergency.

Rhode Island's State Council of Defense has canceled further daytime tests of its audible air raid signals because of complaints that the sounding of sirens disturbed night workers who sleep during the day. Interrupting the workers' slumber was affecting the efficiency of industrial plants, it was complained.

Rumor Clinic

A rumor clinic, similar to that operated by the Massachusetts Commitee on Public Safety, is being set up by the Committee on Public Information of the Hartford Defense Council.

The Connecticut Defense Council has done outstanding work in organization of consumer activities. More than 1,000 men and women on 112 local consumer committees are co-operating with various war agencies in educating the public.

One of the main duties of the project is to explain such Federal regulations as rationing and price ceilings.

In one town the consumer committee proposes a daily "blue plate special." Planned to be tasty, balanced, and nourishing, it is offered to a local restaurant owner, who puts it on his menu.

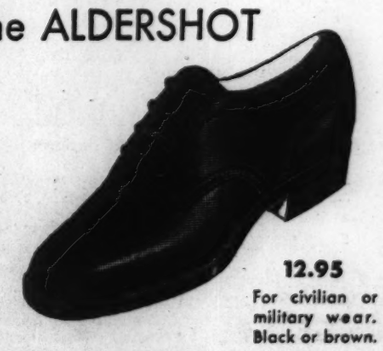
How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If year's ration is about	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
2,000 gals	224
1,500 gals	168
1,000 gals	112
500 gals	56

FANEUIL FRUIT EXCHANGE
FRUIT BASKETS
For the Holiday Feast
For your own home, or for your Thanksgiving hostess, one of our baskets of fruits, nuts, and dates will be a handsome addition to the occasion.
Fruit Baskets Sent by Telegraph Anywhere
Conveniently located at
259 Mass. Ave., Boston COM. 6200
24 HOUR SERVICE

the ALDERSHOT

12.95
For civilian or military wear. Black or brown.
THAYER McNEIL, 15 West St.
BOSTON

Massachusetts Court—Oldest in Nation—Celebrates 250th Anniversary

Educators Seek to Gear Study to War

Commercial education geared so that the most competent and intelligent personnel may be available for the war effort in the military forces and government war agencies was the theme today of the fortieth annual convention of the New England High School Teachers' Association.

At a meeting at Northeastern University attended by about 500 teachers of commercial subjects, the instructors first met in a series of five panel discussions of various phases of their work, followed by a general session. Here they were addressed by Dr. Earl P. Strong of the United States Office of Education on "Clerical Standards in Federal Agencies."

At a luncheon later in Bates Hall in the nearby Y. M. C. A. delegates heard Dr. Allen A. Stockdale speaking on "America Tomorrow."

In a business meeting preliminary to the luncheon, delegates elected the following officers for next year:

President, Prof. Paul S. Saulsgiver, Boston University.

First Vice-President, Miss Jane Berriman, Brookline.

Second Vice-President, Howard Batchelder, Swampscott.

Secretary, William O. Holden, Pawtucket, R. I.

Treasurer, W. Ray Burke, Arlington.

Assistant Treasurer, Arthur L. Ross, Framingham.

Donald B Mitchell, Miss Marjorie G. Obear and Miss Mary Gallagher are members of the Audit and Finance Committee. Miss Adeline F. Nickerson was elected a member of the Publicity Committee for three years.

Kentucky Agrees To Return Tracy To Massachusetts

Massachusetts authorities today had the word of officials in Kentucky that Harold Tracy, fugitive under indictment for the Edgartown, Mass., murder of Mrs. Clara M. Smith, in May, 1940, would be returned to the Bay State for trial.

Tracy was apprehended in Chicago by agents of the F. B. I. on a Federal indictment for unlawful flight to evade prosecution and will be tried on that charge Tuesday. He will then be turned over to Kentucky authorities for trial on a robbery charge involving the theft of jewelry valued at $10,000 from an Owensboro store in June, 1939.

William C. Crossley, District Attorney of Bristol County, who secured the indictment against Tracy, conferred yesterday with United States Attorney Eli H. Brown 3rd at Louisville and was given assurances that the prisoner would be delivered to the Massachusetts officials after his trial. Lieut. Ernest S. Bradford of the detective division of the Massachusetts State Police accompanied Mr. Crossley to Kentucky.

The United States Attorney told Mr. Crossley that any sentences Tracy may receive in Kentucky would be held as detainers against him and must be served unless he should be sentenced to life or electrocution in Massachusetts.

Tracy faces three indictments in connection with the slaying of Mrs. Smith in the dormitory of a dramatic school near Edgartown.

Purdy

Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Celebrating 250th Anniversary

Enrobed in dignity and unique honor at this time are, left to right: Justice Louis S. Cox, Justice Stanley E. Qua, Justice Charles H. Donahue, Chief Justice Fred T. Field, Justice Henry T. Lummus, Justice Arthur W. Dolan, and Justice James J. Ronan.

Notables of Bench and Bar And Citizens at Ceremonies

Continued from Page 1

who in writing the Twenty-Ninth and Thirtieth Articles of the State Constitution's Bill of Rights specified that the judges hold office "as long as they behave themselves well," and that the government "may be a government of laws and not of men."

Lawyer Dodge's Review

Robert G. Dodge, another lawyer, spoke of the vast bulwarking of freedom contained in the 311 volumes filled by decisions since permanent records began in 1805. He quoted Roscoe Pound, former law dean at Harvard, as saying that "more material which our appellate courts may have to consider appears in print in one year today than any court had available in its library 100 years ago."

Speaking as a lawyer who in the past 42 years has appeared before 24 of the 64 different judges since 1805, Mr. Dodge reviewed the history of those who occupied the bench and who then went on to other posts in public service.

Another lawyer on the program, Damon E. Hall, pointed out that the real birth date of the court is Nov. 25, 1692, which is being celebrated today as more convenient.

As a steering committee chairman of the State's bar in staging the celebration, Mr. Hall thanked the chief justices of the other New England States, judges of other courts, such as Justice Frankfurter, and other citizens who joined in the program.

Linking the court's history with that of English and Biblical law, "centuries before Magna Charta, crying out in wishful expectancy," Mr. Hall quoted from Isaiah: "Judgement also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet:"

Complimenting the bar "in the development of our liberties," Mr. Hall quoted Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., formerly Chief Justice of the Court: "The law is made by the bar, even more than by the bench. Yet do I need to speak of the learning and varied gifts that have given the bar of this State a reputation throughout the whole domain of the common law?

"But remotely, what the lawyer does is to establish, develop, or illuminate rules which are to govern the conduct of men for centuries."

Robert T. Bushnell, Massachusetts Attorney General, explained that the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts was established by people in the midst of war fought by laborers, clerks, farmers, mechanics, and tradesmen against trained, professional armies. "It was a war fought entirely on this side of the Atlantic," he said referring directly to the Revolutionary War for the rights of man in America.

"The State constitution is a magnificent expression of the highest aspirations of mankind, which at this session of the Court are now in issue in a war—which this time involves all the people of the world," he said. "In the restrained, yet comprehensive and considered language of the Massachusetts Constitution, they stated the purposes of the courts which they, the people of Massachusetts, wished to set up for themselves and posterity."

"The burden upon the Court of careful and exacting research becomes increasingly heavy with each passing year. We know that in recent times an appellate court is obliged to cut its way through a constantly growing forest of precendents multiplied by precedents, additional volumes of statutes, rules and regulations of bureaus and subdivisions of government," Mr. Bushnell said in emphasizing the increasing importance of the court with the years.

(See "America's Oldest Continuous Court" in Weekly Magazine Section, Page 7.)

Tobin Places Office Staffs For Duration

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has acted to make the large majority of his official family permanent appointees, at least for the duration of the Tobin Administration.

Several months of uncertainty, during which many officials remained at their posts only as "hold-overs," came to a close as the mayor made definite appointments.

Acting to remove one source of warm controversy, the mayor reappointed two election commissioners and appointed a third to the four-man body. Each of the incumbents now has a definite four-year term.

Pending in the Supreme Court has been a petition for writ of mandamus which would have forced the mayor to take this action. The petition was sought by Albert West, Boston attorney, prior to the Nov. 3 election, charging the mayor could intimidate "hold-over" appointees and thus exert influence over elections.

Prout New Commissioner

Everett R. Prout (R) of Back Bay, a former member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was named the new election commissioner to replace Hilda Hedstrom Quirk (R), whose regular term expired April 1, 1941, and who has since been a "hold-over."

Reappointed were Chairman William A. Motley, Jr. (D), a "hold-over" since April 1, 1942, and Francis B. McKinney (D), whose term expired on April 1, 1940.

The fourth member, Frederick E. Dowling (R), comes up for reappointment next April.

Among the men given new leases on the same desk and chair were Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, City Auditor Charles J. Fox, and Edward T. Kelley, chairman of the Board of Assessors.

Mr. Kelley has been in the City employ for 57 years, serving among the assessors since 1918.

Others reappointed:

Merritt Thompson, Brighton, to be City Collector.

James E. King of Jamaica Plain, to be chairman of the statistics department.

Andrew J. Dazzi, West Roxbury, to be a member of the Board of Commissioners of School Buildings.

John H. Gilbody, Boston, to be a member of the Board of Zoning Adjustment.

Herbert G. Perry, Boston, to be a member of the Board of Zoning Adjustment.

Everett F. Gray, Boston, to be a member of the Board of Zoning Adjustment.

Daniel F. McGillicuddy, Boston, to be Transit Commissioner.

John E. Hannigan, Boston, to be a member of the Sinking Funds Commissioners.

Leo F. Power of Jamaica Plain, to be Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Theodore C. Haffenreffer, Roxbury, to be a member of the Board of Park Commissioners.

Martin J. English, M.D., Boston, to be a trustee of the Boston City Hospital.

Joseph A. Mitchell of West Roxbury, to be a member of the City Planning Board.

John A. Donoghue of Jamaica Plain, to be a member of the Board of Street Commissioners.

James H. Mooney, Dorchester, to be Building Commissioner.

George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works.

War Risk Insurance Widened For Men in Fishing Industry

Log of the Port of Boston

War risk insurance for fishermen is to be made available on either an individual or blanket basis by a newly announced plan of the War Shipping Administration.

Heretofore such protection was only for individuals who were specified on a group basis, the policies being underwritten by the WSA to fishermen's associations, unions, and vessel owners' associations. That plan was made effective last April. But it did not provide blanket protection for the crew of a named vessel, and owners of many craft found it was not practicable to obtain insurance under that arrangement.

In an effort to make protection for crew members of commercial fishing vessels more readily available the alternative plan has just been adopted whereby blanket insurance policies covering the entire crew may be issued to the vessel owners.

Under the new plan it will be necessary for each member of the crew, prior to sailing, to designate his beneficiary and have such designation witnessed by a person not on the same voyage. Such beneficiaries are to be listed with owner or operator of each vessel or the duly authorized agent.

It is contemplated under the new plan, that prior to departure from port, there will be filed with the Coast Guard as information, a crew list stating the names of the men and their description.

Insurance will be obtainable at the rate of 75 cents for each $1,000 a month for inshore operations and double that amount for off shore activities. The amounts for each crew will be not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000 a man for the periods from one to four months at option of the vessel owner, provided the premium is paid in full in advance.

Seamen's Service

Albert T. Gould, widely known Boston admiralty lawyer, has just been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Seamen's Service, Inc., for the Port of Boston area. The building at Milk and Batterymarch Streets—once the exclusive Exchange Club—occupied by the Seamen's Club of Boston for the past year, has been selected as the nucleus of the USS activities in providing for the social and welfare needs of mariners at this port. All existing seamen's welfare groups are cooperating.

Defensive Area

Buzzards Bay and Vineyard Sound have been made a defensive sea area by Executive Order of the President, it was announced this week by Capt. W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer at Boston. Navigation in these waters is restricted as a result, to craft having specific permission, and to daylight hours and then only when visibility is good. The exception is when a vessel is proceeding under United States Naval or other United States authorized supervision.

Training Station

A Revere man has been made Executive Officer of the new United States Maritime Service Training Station for seamen of the merchant service at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y. He is Lieut. Commander William H. Fitzgerald, who graduated from the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Ranger in 1918. This vessel is now the Emory Rice of the Maritime Service. Holding an unlimited Masters' license, the new Executive Officer was manager of the American Hawaiian Pier for the Jarka Corporation until September of 1941, when he was called to active duty in the Navy Reserve. The Sheepshead Bay training station is one of many new centers for preparing young men for a career at sea.

Warship Ticket

Although ocean passenger traffic is at low ebb, those who can and do travel in that way are now required to have a new type of ticket, in accordance with an order of the War Shipping Administration. It is known as Warship Ticket, will be uniform throughout the country, and will be used for all passengers traveling on WSA vessels under regulations governing the rights and obligations of passengers as described by the WSA. Ship masters will be given considerable leeway in dealing with questions involving passenger accommodations and problems under the WSA regulations.

Tattersall Back

On "leave" from the Waterman Steamship Agency, Inc., of which he was manager in the Boston office, John C. Tattersall, has just returned to Boston from foreign service and will serve with the War Shipping Administration at the Boston Army Base terminal.

U. S. Lines

G. F. Ravenel, at one time assigned to the Boston office of the old International Mercantile Marine, and associated with the United States Lines for many years, has just been made one of three new vice-presidents of the latter company, stationed at New York. He is vice-president in charge of operations.

Counselor Named

Walter J. Donnelly who was at one time stationed at the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, has just been appointed Counselor of the Embassy for Economic Affairs at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He is one of seven trade experts just assigned by the Department of State to strategic Latin and South American ports. **Leon Stone**

Federal Union Among Topics For the Incoming Legislature

Up and Down Beacon Hill

It's only a hop, skip, and a jump from No. 9 Park Street to the State House.

In January, when the first wartime session of the Massachusetts General Court since World War I convenes on Beacon Hill, that proximity probably will be turned to good advantage by earnest workers of the Massachusetts Committee of Federal Union who make their headquarters at No. 9.

Indications are that these advocates of world federation are going to be frequent visitors in the legislative halls because this year, above all they believe, is the one in which to "sell" Bay State legislators on a plan which they hold will provide the only permanent safeguard for future peace.

What the Federal Unionists expect of the Massachusetts Legislature is adoption of a resolution memorializing Congress on World Federation.

Proposal Approved

In the recent State election, by a vote of more than three to one, the proposal that the President and Congress call "at the earliest possible moment" a constitutional convention for framing a world federal government, was approved by a representative cross-section of Massachusetts voters.

Although the vote on "public policy" questions is not considered mandatory by most representatives, the impressive margin of "yes" votes in everyone of the 42 districts in which the question appeared on the ballot may act as an incentive to the legislators to lend support to a resolution which will be filed shortly by the Federal Union group.

Although a light vote on the question was predicted, since limited funds prevented a wide publicity campaign on the issue, nearly two-thirds of those who had opportunity to vote on it expressed themselves. Of these, 75 per cent voted "yes." Not one of the 42 districts voted against it. Total vote was YES 202,503 and NO 67,691. This provides an interesting comparison with the nationwide Fortune magazine poll of a year ago, in which 59.7% of those who replied favored a world union of democracies.

Two States Adopt

Two states have already adopted resolutions memorializing Congress on World Federation. In March, 1941, the Democratic legislation of North Carolina by an overwhelming majority adopted such a resolution and in May of this year the Republican legislature of New Jersey took similar action.

Massachusetts is the first state in which the question has been carried directly to the voters at the polls.

According to Miss Elizabeth Cary, Executve Secretary of the Massachusetts Committee of Federal Union, the Committee hopes that the vote on the question will influence representatives not only in the districts where the question was on the ballot but in all of the state's 164 representative districts.

At the moment the Committee is carrying on a membership drive and is continuing its educational campaign, Miss Cady said. There are more than 1,000 members of Federal Union in Massachusetts already, she said.

Annual meeting of the Massachusetts Committee will be held on Dec. 3 at Pattens Restaurant on Court Street at which the speaker will be Robert Lee Humber of Greenville, North Carolina. Mr. Humber was a lawyer in Paris when the war began. Since his return to the United States he has been active in the Federal Union movement and is said to have played a major part in securing adoption of the Federal Union resolution in North Carolina and New Jersey. **John Bond**

Brazilian Seeks Living Standards Aid for Homeland

A plea for American aid in raising living standards in Brazil as well as in all other countries was voiced yesterday by Pontes de Miranda, Brazilian representative to the Emergency Council of the International Labor Office dealing with postwar problems. Dr. Miranda was luncheon guest of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts and the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

"The super-industrialized countries cannot sell more if the living standard of other countries is not improved," warned Dr. Miranda, and added that the evils of the time are forcing nations to be just and good, to insure full employment for all, free world markets, freedom of the individual, and freedom of speech.

"Help us toward a better standard of living for our people," he urged, "and you will sell and buy many times more. And don't fear South American industrialization, as the nineteenth century feared the expansion of South American railroads. We shall never have enough steel and aluminum to compete with yours. We have little coal and very little aluminum."

Dr. Miranda declared that lasting peace would require the invention of a new form of constitutional law, and affirmed his belief that such law must be invented by the United States.

New Late Mailing For 'Air' Letters

Air-mail letters may now be mailed in Boston as late as 8:30 p. m. and get out of the City on the 9:40 p. m. plane if the sender goes to the South Station, where a special letter box has been installed near Track 26 for air mail destined for New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, and points beyond, it was announced yesterday by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Installed on the recommendation of the Chamber's committee on postal facilities, the new plan provides an extra hour for mailing which is expected to prove an advantage to war industries, Government agencies, and business houses, according to George H. Doggett, chairman of the Chamber's committee.

The closing time for mail for the 9:40 p. m. plane in the Boston Post Offices is 7:30 p. m. The new plan will not be in operation Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays.

Huge Postwar Planning Job For Jobless Put to Parley

There is no time to lose in planning for the postwar employment of some 20,000,000 war workers who will lose their jobs when peace returns, Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, told the War Conference of the New England Council last night.

Declaring that in 1943 the nation's gross output for war goods and services alone would be $85,000,000,000, and that approximately 20,000,000 persons would be engaged in the manufacture of war goods, Mr. Hoffman said "the moment peace comes the Government's need for war goods will be drastically curtailed. If history repeats itself, most war contracts will be canceled forthwith."

"That means," he said, "that within a very short time most of the 20,000,000 workers in war industries will be seeking new employment."

It is "the toughest assignment that commerce and industry have ever tackled," he said, and added that the objectives of the nation should be:

Stimulation of postwar planning by individual companies; provision of means for exchanging information about the best practical procedure for doing such a job, and fostering of research into the problem of providing the best possible economic environment under which to do the job of maintaining high level employment.

"We must get away from a security economy—a static economy, if you will," he said, "and think in terms of dynamism. We must have an economy favorable to the risk-takers after the war."

Without elaboration, he added: "We propose to challenge every government policy having to do with jobs. The challenge must be objective."

Mr. Hoffman spoke as the chairman of the Committee on Economic Development which was instituted at the proposal of Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, but which Mr. Hoffman described as a completely independent and self-financed group of nationally known economists.

He said research men on the committee would explore "the government and business policies growing out of the war itself, such as rationing, price controls, ownership and operations of war plants, many of which will call for action and decisions immediately or shortly after cessation of hostilities."

"Unless the transition from such policies is studied in advance," Mr. Hoffman continued, "and this means that study should be started now, decisions of public policy may be based to an avoidable degree on political opportunism, on the search for a panacea or even on a strong public demand which may develop for reversal to 'normalcy' which, if too hastily embraced, may lead to disastrous results."

Employees Benefit By the Sayles Will

Gifts to his personal employees amounting to $100 for each year of service are provided by the will of the late Robert Wilcox Sayles, of Newton, Mass., Curator of the Geoological Museum at Harvard University for almost a quarter of a century, and President of the Baltic Mills Company of Baltic, Conn.

The will, filed for probate in the Middlesex Court recently, also included $10,000 to Mrs. Ruth H. Hall, Treasurer of the Oak Hill Land Company, holding of which was formerly a part of the Sayles estate in Pawtucket, R. I. The bulk of the testate's estate was left in trust for the benefit of his family.

Other specific bequests included $5,000 to the Children's Museum of Boston, Inc., and $2,000 to Prof. Allyn C. Swinnerton of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, a geology associate. The value of the estate was not indicated in the will.

Mr. Sayles was the author of many works on geology, and he established the Geology Museum at Harvard in 1906, becoming its first Curator, a position which he held for more than 20 years.

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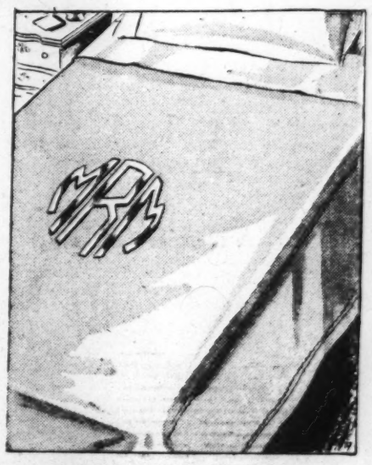

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Rotarians' Boston Dinner Feast With Foreign Guests

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Would you feel that foreigners whose only contacts in the United States were, by and large, limited to classrooms, stores, theaters and other places of amusement could really know America?

Well, neither did the Rotarians around Boston when, prodded by Roy E. Coombs, they got to thinking about it a couple of years ago. The Thanksgiving dinner which the presidents of the 196th district and their wives are giving at the Boston City Club next Tuesday evening for the sons and daughters, nieces and nephews of Rotarians in other countries—boys and girls now students in New England colleges—is a symbol of what they have been doing about the situation.

That Dinner With Chinese

Many a Rotarian's family in the past two years has come to know one or more foreign countries better for having invited students from these countries into its home. And those students have gained an understanding of the real America that may be of more value to their countries and ours than all the learning they have absorbed in New England's eminent classrooms.

Mr. Coombs, himself a Rotarian and State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was the channel for the idea of interesting his Rotary friends in entertaining foreign students, when he and his family were taken as guests to a Chinese dinner in Chinatown. The Coombs family had such a good time getting acquainted with their Chinese friends and apparently vice versa that they wanted to go right on having similar experiences.

As one student said to Mr. Coombs, "You don't really get to know a people until you learn to know their humor and why they have their holidays."

Many of the foreign students in Boston have relatives at home who are Rotarians. What could be better, Mr. Coombs thought than to have them get acquainted with Rotarians here. They would then come to know representative leaders of American community life and families comparable in most cases to their own. By way of starting the ball rolling he invited several students to speak at two of three Rotary meetings. The idea "caught on"—to the great pleasure of the students and their hosts alike.

Changed Whole About U. S.

One boy who was invited to the home of a local Rotarian told Mr. Coombs it had changed his whole outlook on America. He had been studying here for two years, yet had never ben inside an American home. "I now consider my experience in American homes more important to my education than all the information I have gained in classrooms," he later told Mr. Coombs.

"This interchange of fellowship is doing tricks with our Rotarians, too," Mr. Coombs said. The most common statement, he added, is, "I never realized I knew so little about that country until we had a student from there to dinner. It's no longer just a colored spot on the map to me and my family."

As district chairman of the Rotary committee on International Service, Mr. Coombs explained that they are working in close cooperation with the International Student Association of which Lawrence Mead is Director. Mr. and Mrs. Mead and the members of the District committee and their wives, as well as the Rotary presidents, will be at the dinner on Tuesday. Their guests will be students from some 25 countries, including Puerto Rico, Peru, Cuba, China, India, Thailand, the Philippines, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Argentina, Brazil, Columbia, Trinidad, and Switzerland.

Home Visits Count Most

While this Thanksgiving dinner will be a gala occasion and one no doubt long remembered by the young guests, it is the individual visits to individual homes that mean the most. "We are eager to see more and more of the kind of friendships that are made through these intimate contacts," Mr. Coombs said.

"It is not always easy, however, to get the students into homes," he added, "because, of course, they have their studies and then many of them do not know how to get about or do not have the money."

Mr. Coombs feels that in making friends with these students Rotarians are cementing the future relations between our countries. For, as he said, many of these young students will one day be the leaders in their native countries.

By a Staff Photographer

Foreign Students Give Much to American Homes

Rotarians wives and foreign students show at the International Student Association in Cambridge. Members of Rotary and their families are co-operating with the Association in seeing that students from other countries are entertained in American homes. Left to right: Jacinta Muriel of Puerto Rico, a student at Simmons College; Florence Jarnberg, from Finland, now at Radcliffe; Mrs. Roy E. Coombs, whose husband is District Chairman of the Rotary Committee on International Service; Mrs. Walter H. Boireau, wife of the District Governor, 196th District, Rotary International, who has been very active in sponsoring the work with students; Mrs. P. M. Ku of China, Wellesley College.

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Coming Week

Sunday

Women's City Club—Dr. Hubert Lyman Clark, illustrated talk on "Marine Collecting in the Galapagos Islands." 8 p. m.

Russian War Relief—Thanksgiving Party Under auspices of New England Junior Committee. Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A., 7:30 p. m. Admission is free.

Monday

Boston University Women's Council — Judge Emma Fall Schofield, "China Up." 146 Commonwealth Avenue, 2:30 p. m.

Brookline Woman's Club — Music Day. Program of "Opera Miniatures" Whitney Hall, 2 p. m.

Boston Ruskin Club — Adelaide Althin Toombs, "Learn to Creat a Statue in Clay"—public lesson to young sculptors. Public invited. Public Library Lecture Hall, 3 p. m.

The Fortnightly, Winchester—Presidents' Day. Jane Dillon, dramatic sketches. Social hour, 1 p. m.; meeting, 2 p. m.

Needham Delphian Chapter—Discussion on "International Relations." Wellesley Inn.

D. A. R.—Watertown Chapter. Mrs. Frank Frederick, speaker. At home of Miss Elsie Coolidge, 206 Belmont St., 2:30 p. m.

Milton Woman's Club—Bridge and bazaar. 1:15 p. m.

Guild of Boston Artists—Tea and private showing of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. 162 Newbury St., 4-6 p. m.

Tuesday

Women's City Club—Eve Curie, "Theatres of War—India, China, and Russia." Symphony Hall, 8:15 p. m.

Hingham Woman's Club—Leland Powers School, "Kind Lady." Given to raise money for work of War Relief Committee. Sanborne Auditorium, Hingham High School, 8 p. m.

Stoneham Woman's Club—American Home Day. Mrs. Dorothy V. Stangroom, "Emergency Feeding." Music by Club Chorus. Legion Hall, 2:30 p. m.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Social hour, 1 p. m. Business meeting and music by trio, 2 p. m.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Drama Committee, "Orchids for Thanksgiving," 1 p. m.

Smith College Club—Dinner meeting. Helen Kirkpatrick, speaker. Women's Republican Club, 6:30 p. m.

Quincy Women's Club—Preservation of Antiques Day. Mrs. Emily Henry Bush, "The Charm and Romance of Early New England Houses," with colored slides. 2 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Annual meeting. Dean William G. Sutcliffe, "War and the American Standard of Living." Perkins Hall, 1 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—Mrs. George W. Van Gorder, "My Childhood in China." Chinese music by Mrs. Kenneth Ch'en and her five-year-old daughter, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 3 p. m.

Lynn Woman's Club—Dorothy Biddle, Holiday Decorations." 2:15 p. m.

Newton Highlands Garden Club — Mrs. Charles S. Grover, "Flower Arrangement." At the Workshop, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Arlington Woman's Republican Club—Joseph McElry, Sheriff of Middlesex County, "Prison Conditions in Massachusetts." Mrs Russell A. Cone, "Allied War Relief." Eleanor Shute, contralto, soloist.

Boston Colony National Society of New England Women—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Russell, "My Hobby, Collecting Cookbooks." College Club, 2 p. m.

New England Woman's Press Association—Miss Helen Audella, speaker. Woman's Republican Club, 2 p. m.

Friday

Women in Council of Roxbury—Social Day, open meeting. Miss Che Fong Seto, "Life in China Compared to America." Masonic Temple, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—Minute Men Chapter. Miss Mary Welch of Red Cross Nurses' Aides, speaker. Y. W. C. A., 2 p. m.

Saturday

Philergians of Braintree—Annual Dramatics in support of Braintree Philanthropics. Tuner Bullock's "Lady of Letters" presented by members. Braintree High School Hall, 8:15 p. m.

West Roxbury Club

Mrs. W. O. B. Little, war relief chairman of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, has made a special appeal for the sale of more war bonds and stamps at the Club's meeting next Tuesday. Each member has been asked to make purchases as a special "thank offering" at this meeting, which will be held in Highland Hall at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Gregory C. Prior will have charge of the stamp and bond sales, and Mrs. Franklin T. Towle and Mrs. Samuel F. Wise, directors of the Club, will preside at the stamp tables.

Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will be the guest of honor. Mrs. William MacIsaac, chairman of the hospitality committee, will have charge of the social hour which precedes the meeting. The pourers will be Mrs. W. Howard Banks, Mrs. William P. Covell, Mrs. Norman R. Hastings, and Mrs. Sidney True.

An hour of music will be presented by trio, Frances Henrickson, violinist, Norma Olson, cellist, and Edith Stearns, pianist.

Labor Federation Measures Are Filled

A bill providing for payment of unemployment benefits to employees temporarily out of work because of labor trouble has been filed with the Clerk of the Massachusetts Senate on behalf of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Another proposal, filed on behalf of the Federation, would eliminate the merit rating system which lessens contributions to the unemployment compensation fund by employers who have good employment records, and a third seeks adoption of a wages and hours law covering intrastate employment. The bills were filed by Senator William E. Nolen, (D) of Holyoke.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

For Sunday, Nov. 22

London—6:00 p. m.—Britain to America: "A Yank at BBC." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—World News Roundup. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra; Arturo Toscanini cond. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Orchestra Recorded. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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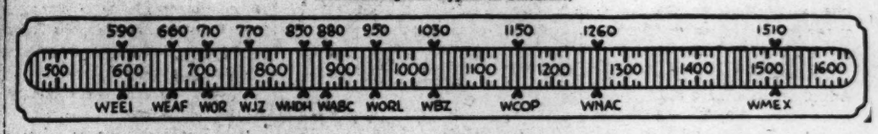
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	dramatization	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Defense talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Comments	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer talk	Pan American Holiday	Coast Guard on Guard	Concert Melodies
1:30	Studio Program	Meet the Band	All Out for Victory	News; Orchestra	Kick-Off Time
1:45	United We Stand	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Musical Roundup	Boston University-Boston
2:00	United We Stand	Fantasy in Melody	Matinee in Rhythm	Sports comments	College football game
2:15	Ohio State-Michigan	Minnesota - Wisconsin	Ohio State - Michigan	Harvard - Yale football	Boston University-Boston
2:30	football game	football game	football game	game	College football game
2:45	Ohio State-Michigan	Minnesota - Wisconsin	Ohio State - Michigan	Harvard - Yale football	Boston University-Boston
3:00	football game	football game	football game	game	College football game
3:15	Ohio State-Michigan	Minnesota - Wisconsin	Ohio State - Michigan	Harvard - Yale football	Boston University-Boston
3:30	football game	football game	football game	game	College football game
3:45	Ohio State-Michigan	Minnesota - Wisconsin	Ohio State - Michigan	Harvard - Yale football	Boston U.-B. C. game
4:00	football game	football game	football game	game	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:15	Ohio State-Michigan	Minnesota - Wisconsin	Ohio State - Michigan	Harvard - Yale football	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
4:30	football game	football game	football game	game	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
4:45	News Program	Minnesota-Wisconsin	Ohio State-Michigan	Texas Christian - Rice	Les Brown's Orchestra
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Football Roundup	football game	Larry Clinton's Orch.
5:15	brook; Orchestra	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Jalopies for Japan"	Texas Christian-Rice	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Matinee at Meadow-	Your American Music;	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	program
5:45	brook; Orchestra	Your American Music	Interviews; Comments	Sports Matinee	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Football scores	Sports; Music
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	Karl Rohdes' Orchestra	Romin & Bauer, pianos,	Navy Bulletin Board;	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	Landlord Registration	"Punts and Passes";	J. Dorsey's Or.; songs	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Dance orchestra	"Ellery Queen"; drama,	"Confidentially Yours";	Saturday Night Serenade
7:45	to the Yanks"	Sportscast	"Ellery Queen"; drama,	Bob Astors' Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Edward Tomlinson, news	comedy serial	London	Cowboy songs
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Danny Thomas Show	"Truth or Consequences":	"This Is the Hour":	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Danny Thomas Show	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	"The Green Hornet":	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Copland's 'El Salon Mexico'
9:15	Mark Warnow's	drama	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Claire, soprano; Mario	Classical Album: Copland's 'El Salon Mexico'
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Berini, tenor; J. Mac-	Classical Album: Copland's 'El Salon Mexico'
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.; Peter Hayward	comedy quiz	Donald, bass.; or.; talk	
10:00	Serenade": music	"Yankee Doodle Min-	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	Olympics - Coast Guard
10:15	Soldiers With Wings;	strels"	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	hockey game
10:30	band; guests	John Gunther, news	Fort Bragg Cavalcade	Wagon": speakers	Hockey; News Service
10:45	News; Rideout	"Freedom Bridge": talks	Salutes Boston	Louis Prima's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Dick Floyd's Orch.	Newscast; Sports	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Charlie Spivak's and	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Mitchell Ayres' Orchs.	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhrman, organ recital	News Service	New; Avenir de Manfred, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15		Religious program		Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Peitte Musicale	"Matinee"
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup" orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	"Words and Music"		Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Dramatic sketch	National Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Dramatic sketch	National Pulpit	Religious program	'Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	"Thrilling Stories"	"Southland Echoes"	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services	"Commando Mary"	Walter Compton, news	Gilbert and Sullivan,
11:00	News; Coolidge	Park Street Church	News; Rhapsody of the	Services, Cathedral	"Gondoliers"
11:15	String Quartet	Services	Rockies; orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Gilbert and Sullivan,
11:30	Coolidge String	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral	"Gondoliers"
11:45	Quartet	Services	Olivio Santora, songs	Church of St. Paul	"Gondoliers"
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time"	Religious program	News report
12:15	"Womanology"	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time"	Religious program	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	"The Voice of Hope":	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	William C. Jensen	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"People"; Robt. St. John	News Service	"Balboa"; drama
1:15	Piano Club of Air	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Labor for Victory; talks	Concert Album	Concert Time
1:30	Leon Henderson	Cavalcade of Song	Modern Music	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	News Service	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love"	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	Dance Review
2:15	Drama Sketch	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	Prof'sional Women': tlks
2:30	World News	"To the President," by	Univ. of Chicago Round	Christian Science	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	News; Naval Chorus	Arch Oboler: drama	Table Discussion	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic:	News Service	News; Musicale	'Reviewing Stand':	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Howard Barlow,	Boston University Vespers; speaker; chorus	World News Parade	Air Power Win War"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	conductor	E. Mark Sullivan, Int.	"The Army Hour"; drama;	Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt:	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic:		speakers; band; choir	"Thanks for America"	Irish Music
4:00	Howard Barlow,	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	conductor	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	Adrian O'Brien and Alice	"We Believe"	Young People's Church	"The Dreamland Four",
4:45	Orch.; Jan Peerce	O'Leary, songs	"We Believe"; News	of the Air	"The Dreamland Four",
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	Movlan Sisters, songs	NBC Symphony Or., Leo-	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Ella Fitzgerald & 4 Keys	pold Stokowski, cond.	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Or., Leo-	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	pold Stokowski, cond.	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	"Yankee Yarns"	"First Nighter"; drama	Terry O'Toole, variety
6:15	"Dear John": sketch	light Service	Coast Guard Band	"First Nighter"; drama	program
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry;	Concert Memories	The Great Gildersleeve':	News Service	News; sic.
6:45	drama; music	Edward Tomlinson, News	comedy drama	Talk; Across Footlights	Religious program
7:00	"Women at War":	News commentator	Jack Benny and com-	Religious program	Park Street Church
7:15	Fredric March, me	Stars From the Blue	pany; music	Religious program	Services
7:30	"We, the People":	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon; Art Jarrett's	Upton Close, Recorded	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Eddie Cantor, guest	ley, m. c.	Orchestra	Concert Miniatures	Services
8:00	Orson Welles:	Earl Godwin, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of Air	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Hello, Americans"	Edward Tomlinson, news	McCarthy; D. Ameche;	American Forum of Air	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	American Forum of Air	Classical Album: Brahms'
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Trio in B major, Op. 8
9:00	Radio Readers Digest; drama; music	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour
9:15		"The Parker Family"			
9:30	Fred Allen and	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Familiar Music	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour
9:45	Co.; guests	Dorothy Thompson			
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments,	Bruins - Toronto hockey
10:15	It": quiz program,	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus	Leo Cherne, "Impact"	game
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	Hockey game; News
10:45	"Lest We Forget"	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	drama; orchestra; guest	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
11:00	News; E. Sevareid	News; Sportscast	News Commentator	News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	Report to Nation	"Sunday Symphony"	Cesar Searchinger; news,	"Hawaii Calls"; music	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:30	Report to Nation	"Your Sunday Sympho-	Unlimited Horizons	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	ny"; News Summary	Unlimited Horizons	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Musical program	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Orchestra	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Quiz Show	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	U. S. Com. of Education	Frank Victor's Quartet	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	"Autumn Nocturne"	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	Janis, songs
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Les Brown's Orchestra
2:00	Serial drama	U. S. Treasury Program	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup; talk	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone: 'Book Ends'	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ Recital
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Ted Rolfe, songs	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Air Capers: variety show	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Public Safety Committee	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Open'g Alaskan Highway	"Christmas Cheer"
3:30	Interview: "Post"	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	Organ: songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	Frankie Masters' Orch.
4:15	Ruth Chatterton, Int.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Across the Footlights	Harry James' Orchestra
4:30	John F. Marquand	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee; News	"Widder Brown": sketch	semble: Frank Foti, con.	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
5:00	The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
5:15	"Date Book"; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": drama	program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	'Don Winslow'": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Waltz Time
6:15	Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Program
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Musical Progr'm 'Salute'	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Karl Rohdes' Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	Orson Welles: drama	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	'The Lone Ranger": dra-	Holcomb & Whipple': sk	Donald Donna, Johnny	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	matic sketch	Network program	John Barry, comment	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	James Brennan, talk
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	"The Barries"; songs; or.	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Margaret Speaks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music: Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond": drama	Drama
9:00	Theater: Barbara	'Counter-Spy": mystery	"Great Artists": Law-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15	Stanwyck, Robert	"Counter-Spy": mystery	rence Tibbett; orchestra	Talk; News Service	mann Symphony No. 3
9:30	Young, "The Gay	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Better Half": quiz	in E flat (Rherish)
9:45	Sisters"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	show	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Ann Southern,	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service: Defense
10:15	"Bachelor Mother"	Alias John Freedom	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Defense Program	Alias John Freedom	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news	You Shall Have Music
10:45	News; World War II	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Music: M. Piastro, cond.	Music That Endures	You Shall Have Music
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Back Stage Interviews	March to Victory	William H. Davis, WLB	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Lands of Free; Inter-Am.	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Univ. of Air; recorded	thur Mann	Music; News

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Musical Program.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee; War Bonds.
4:00 p. m.—News; The Trio Entertains.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Along the March.
6:45 p. m.—Deep Melody.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—South American Soiree.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Navy Program.
8:30 p. m.—"Swing Shift."
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W43B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:15 p. m.—Harvard-Yale Football Game.
4:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Football News.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Navy Bulletin Board.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Orch.; songs.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Bandwagon.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Music.

For Sunday, Nov. 22

W47B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; The Sunday Show.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—We Believe.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music from Other Lands.
7:00 p. m.—News; Fashions in Novelty.
7:15 p. m.—Deeds Without Words.
7:30 p. m.—The Organ Loft.
8:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hour.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (48.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Reviewing Stand"; recorded.
3:30 p. m.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church.
5:00 p. m.—Song Spinners.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—"First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—News.
6:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
7:00 p. m.—"Voice of Prophecy."
7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; news.
9:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes; commentator.
10:15 p. m.—"Impact"; Lee Cherne.
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—Network News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Hawaii Calls; Music.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded: "Answering You."

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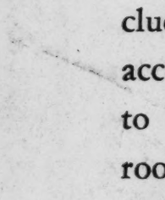

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Many Ignore Gas Ration In Detroit Area

DETROIT, Nov. 21 (AP)—Many thousands of Detroit motorists still were unregistered for gasoline rationing today after the close of the three-day registration period for the basic A ration books.

Officials of the Office of Price Administration here estimated that more than 160,000 had failed to register. There are an estimated 546,000 motorists in the city. Registration fell off after the opening day Wednesday.

E. T. Broadwell, head of gasoline rationing in Michigan, said many Detroiters may have decided to quit driving but that there were "many thousands" still unaccounted for.

"We are facing a serious problem," Mr. Broadwell said. "We've got to get these people to work, and, frankly, we don't know what we'll do."

Mr. Broadwell said he believed that many persons apparently had hoped for "a last-minute reprieve" from Washington, in view of present agitation for delay of nationwide rationing, and had decided not to register.

The OPA pointed out that unregistered drivers faced the likelihood of driving with no more gasoline than the amount in their tanks after Dec. 1, when nationwide rationing begins, although there are provisions for resuming basic rationing Dec. 2.

The registration response elsewhere in Michigan was ahead of Detroit's, the OPA reported.

Detroit Explains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Officials in Washington have said that opposition to gasoline rationing has been louder and more persistent in Detroit than in any other section of the country.

That is due to two things: Able and vigorous leadership of organized protests and Detroit's peculiar position of dependency on automotive transportation. The latter is probably the more important.

It has long been almost a comconplace that Detroit not only makes the world's automobiles, but uses what it makes with gusto. It is the "motor city" in more ways than one.

But even if Detroit did not make automobiles, its citizens would still have to use them. Detroit has no subways. It has no elevated. It has practically no suburban railroad service. It has only street cars and busses and—automobiles.

Detroit Lacks Facilities

Detroit not only grew out of the automobile industry, it grew up with it. New York, and even Chicago, expanded to metropolitan proportions before the automobile era. They built elevated railways and other rail-borne means of transportation. It is figured that New York carries more than 65 per cent of its internal traffic by public conveyance such as subway or elevated. Chicago's proportion is only slightly less.

But Detroit never has carried much more than 15 per cent of its traffic load by public conveyance. It grew up to depend on automobiles. Its streets, business sections, factories, residential areas were planned around the availability, the assumption of the permanent availability of the rubber-tired, horseless carriage.

So, when gasoline rationing is applied here on the same basis as elsewhere in the nation, it presents a most unusual problem. It would be a problem even if the community were operating on a normal peacetime basis. But today it is the boom town of all boom towns. Where once there was one worker waiting for a bus, or riding to work in his own car, there are now about two.

Detroit apparently, isn't pleading for the right to go about its pleasure and its business as usual. It simply wants it understood that if it can't drive its cars it simply can't operate its war factories.

Organized Opposition

The opposition has been organized by the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Automobile Club of Michigan, the Detroit Oil Men's Club, the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Michigan, and the National Oil Marketers Association. These groups have succeeded in enlisting the support of the Common Council and labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Of the city's organized groups, only the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has expressed public approval of the Government's gasoline program.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and several Michigan members of the House of Representatives have aligned themselves with the opposition campaign. Senator Prentiss M. Brown opposed gasoline rationing for Michigan in his unsuccessful campaign for re-election.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Rubber Co-ordinator William M. Jeffers, and other Washington officials have been subjected to a barrage of telegrams from the opposition groups. Paid newspaper advertisements have urged the public to join the opposition chorus. The Board of Commerce urged Mr. Henderson to visit Detroit personally to learn why gasoline rationing is "impractical" for this area.

Protests Denied

Mr. Henderson did not come. He sent John R. Richards, chief of the gasoline-rationing branch of the Office of Price Administration, for a brief visit. Mr. Richards told the opposition groups frankly that their protests would have no effect, and that rationing here, as in the rest of the nation, would become operative Dec. 1.

The opposition campaign, nevertheless, is continuing, particularly within the Board of Commerce and the Automobile Club.

The following telegram, sent by James Vernor, President of the Automobile Club, to members of the Michigan delegation in Congress, summarizes opposition arguments:

"We are not pleading for pleasure-car driving. America's first job is to win the war—Michigan's first job is to make its contribution to that victory.

"To date, administrative heads of the gasoline-rationing program have given no indication of considering Michigan's plea for study of local conditions prior to arbitrary establishment of rationing.

War Barrier Seen

"The flow of manpower to factory work benches must be kept clear. Any barrier will retard the war effort. Normal peacetime transportation systems are inadequate to meet swelling populations and increasing employment without full assistance from private automobiles.

"Public health will be jeopardized by further overcrowding busses already carrying peak loads.

"This area is charged with producing one sixth of America's armaments. We are pleading for the war effort and war productivity of our State. Conditions similar to Detroit's exist in many other Michigan cities. Prospects of housing shortages loom as workers' armies are moving into communities, and the auto is going to be the only means of preventing a complete breakdown of transportation systems.

"The rationing movement for this area might prove tragic for America if it not stayed."

Food Co-ordinator News Coming Soon

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 21

President Roosevelt told reporters Nov. 20 that something would develop very soon on the subject of appointing a food co-ordinator.

"What is the situation on a food Czar?" he was asked at a press conference.

He said he did not think there was such a thing.

"Will there be one?"

We don't use the term Czar under democratic processes, the President replied, smiling.

But when his questioner tried again, by inquiring about a co-ordinator, the President merely said that we will get something on that very soon.

McNair Sees Army Tactics Key to Victory

FORT KNOX, Ky., Nov. 21 (AP)—Warning that a shipping bottleneck probably will prevent this country from bringing its full power to bear against the Axis overseas, the commanding general of the Army ground forces predicted that tactics would be a more potent factor than "mere military strength" in winning the war.

In a speech prepared for delivery before newly commissioned graduates of the Armored Force Officer Candidate School, Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair asserted that "the grim fact stands out that we must economize, in both personnel and material."

The development of the armored force particularly, and of all the army in some degree, was entering a new phase, he said.

"In 1940, we left the lean and hungry days when money for the Army was very, very scarce," said General McNair, "and entered a period when all bets were off and the sky was the limit. The armored force was denied nothing in the way of elaborate and costly equipment, and fortunately took full advantage of the good going.

"The new era is based on the realization that our manpower is not unlimited, that shipping is a bottleneck, and that we probably shall be unable to bring our full power to bear against our enemies overseas. . . .

"We must weigh carefully what will be included in cargoes going overseas and what will be omitted. Military luxuries must go by the board. All must be eliminated that does not pay its way in fighting power. . . ."

General McNair said the fighting in Libya and Egypt had established once more that "tactics may well be a more potent factor than mere military strength," and that the tactics of armored warfare still were developing.

"The armored actions in the great Battle of Egypt in May-June were different from those in the battle now nearing its final phases. In May, the Germans used their tanks with great artfulness and gained an astonishing victory," he said.

"It is said that Rommel was absent during at least the beginning of the present battle. His successor, von Stumme, apparently did not share Rommel's tactical views, for he dispersed his armored strength along his front and permitted the British to concentrate where he was weak. The resulting collapse of the German position was accompanied by the death of von Stumme. His successor, von Thoma, tried to concentrate his armor as Rommel would have done, but it was too late."

Green Attacks NLRB for Its Kaiser Action

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor asserted yesterday the National Labor Relations Board was substituting union rivalry and bitterness for existing peaceful relations by its action against three Henry J. Kaiser shipyards.

The Board announced yesterday it had issued a complaint of unfair labor practices against the three Northwest Pacific yards, charging that they entered closed shop contracts with A. F. of L. unions when few, if any, employees had been hired. If the contracts are invalidated, a collective bargaining election may be held.

Mr. Green said the Board's action was a victory for the Axis because "production will be detrimentally affected." He threatened to ask Congress, if necessary, to remove the Board members whom he called "incompetent, unfair, and unrealistic."

The A. F. of L. protestations were anticipated by the Board when it issued a statement Nov. 19 over the name of Chairman H. A. Millis. The statement said, "public hearings in Board cases have not had the effect of interfering with war production."

Mr. Green's statement today said, "the basis of the NLRB complaint is the fact that Mr. Kaiser signed a closed shop contract with 16 A. F. of L. unions before any appreciable number of employees was hired in these three shipyards. If such a contract is illegal or reprehensible, then every construction firm in the United States and the Government itself stands indicted by the National Labor Relations Board.

"How were all our new Army camps, naval training stations and airfields built? Government agencies or private contractors working for the Government signed agreements with A. F. of L. unions to supply the men to do the work. It was done efficiently and in record-breaking time. By signing a similar agreement with a group of metal and building trades unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Kaiser followed an immemorial, efficient and completely legal trade practice. The results in his shipyards speak for themselves."

Kaiser Viewpoint

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 21 (AP)—Edgar F. Kaiser, Manager of the three Kaiser shipyards here and in Vancouver, says the National Labor Relations Board complaint against the yards "may ultimately affect the whole shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast."

Mr. Kaiser said he would make no further statement until "we have had a chance to study the complaint in detail."

Other shipyard and labor sources, however, indicated the company would enter denials to the charges and would maintain that it had followed provisions of its master agreement with the Portland Metal Trades Council and regulations set up under the Wagner Act. These sources held that the case probably would reach the Supreme Court to determine, among other things, what constitutes a majority under the Wagner Act and when that majority must be determined.

The company maintains the majority is determined at the time the demand for recognition is made, asserting that otherwise elections would have to be held every few months.

Career of Hertzog Ranged Wide Field In South Africa

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 21 (AP)—Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, who passed on here today, lost his post as Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa after the outbreak of war in 1939 when Parliament voted down his proposal for strict neutrality.

He had served his country as Prime Minister for 16 years when war came. Instead of following Great Britain immediately in breaking with Germany, General Hertzog proposed that relations with belligerent countries "persist unchanged."

Parliament, however, voted to sever relations with Germany and Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts was named to form a new Cabinet.

Later General Hertzog resigned as a Member of Parliament and espoused a National Socialist "new order." at various times he proposed that South Africa's state of war with Germany be ended and, before his resignation, offered a resolution in Parliament for peace with Germany.

Long at odds with General Smuts politically, General Hertzog nevertheless included General Smuts in a coalition government which he headed in 1933 and fought for a fusion of the country's two leading parties.

He first gained fame in the Anglo-Boer war of 1899-1902 and became a central figure in South Africa's stormy political life as an uncompromising proponent of equality for South Africa's two white peoples and an opponent of imperialism.

Born April 3, 1866, at Wellington, Cape Colony, he started his career as a lawyer and was a judge when the Boer War began.

11 Who Heard Lincoln Celebrate at Gettysburg

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 21 (AP)—Gettysburg observed the 79th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address today and 11 persons who heard it were invited to a celebration. All are residents of Gettysburg or near-by Hanover.

Lincoln's speech was made Nov. 19, 1863. The community of 6,000 deferred the observance to the week end to permit greater attendance of war plant workers.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST STORE

BOSTON

Thanksgiving!

Here are suggestions from New England's largest store to make your family gatherings extra pleasant. These suggestions are certain to find favor with your particular tastes in table settings.

(At Top Dinner Table)

IRISH LINEN HAND-HEMMED CLOTH in Mayfair, Vogue, Sheraton with etched Orchid design or Chrysanthemum patterns. Size 72x90 ..... 13.95
22-inch napkins ..... Doz. 15.95

AMERICAN BEAUTY BONE CHINA dinner service for 8. 48 pieces. Rich pattern with large roses and gold decoration 69.95

HEISEY CRYSTAL GLASS BOWL centerpieces for flowers or fruit 3.50

CRYSTAL GLASS STEMWARE, "Mystic" patterns in fine quality lead crystal ..... doz. 20.00

OPEN STOCK DINING ROOM GROUP in mahogany. Arm chair, 15.50; side chair, $12.50 ea.; table, 42.50; buffet, 42.50. Complete 8-piece set 175.00

CONCORD STERLING SILVER in 6-piece place setting services for as low as ..... 14.50 *plus tax*

(Top Right)

RAYON AND COTTON 9-piece dinner set of 66x88 cloth and 8 napkins ..... set 14.95

(Center Right)

QUAKER LACE CLOTH that lends itself to many interesting table settings. Size 72x90 ..... 14.95

Other Quaker Lace Cloths 4.50 to 37.50

(Bottom Right)

SPANISH EMBROIDERED SET, 9-piece service of 4 doilies, 4 napkins and a scarf 7.95

CRYSTAL GLASS STEMWARE, "Coulton" patterns in beautiful Tiffin glass ..... doz. 10.00

CHINA AND GLASSWARE—FOURTH FLOOR—ANNEX

LINENS—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

FURNITURE—SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

SILVERWARE—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Allied Force Is 30 Miles From Tunis

Continued from Page 1

the air by Flying Fortresses and Royal Air Force bombers.

A spokesman at Allied headquarters in Algeria said "it is certain that the struggle for control of Tunisia is growing in intensity."

The Algiers Radio reported that "Allied armored troops are pouring across the Tunisian border. . . ."

"Allied parachutists," the announcer said, "are proceeding eastward without making contact with the enemy."

Several bombs were dropped in Algiers Friday night and caused some damage," the radio report said. The alert lasted 80 minutes. Bone, an Algerian city near the Tunisian border, had three alarms, it was reported.

A French headquarters communiqué broadcast by the Morocco Radio said it was "a calm day."

From Axis-held airfields in the coastal strip, German planes went up to challenge advancing Allied troops and they were engaged by Allied fighters. Nine axis planes were reported shot down by the RAF in a day.

Axis Armies Pressed From Three Sides

Pressure on shattered remnants of the Axis North African armies was reported increasing from three sides.

The British Eighth Army, in a careful pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps, was approaching the marshy bottleneck at El Agheila in Libya where the Germans were expected to make a stand. Marshal Rommel already had abandoned Bengasi to the British.

The Eighth Army caught up with rearguards of Marshal Rommel's forces in the Agedabia area, about 100 miles south of Bengasi, while other British units moved into Bengasi and hoisted the British flag over the port city.

A British communiqué gave no indication as to the disposition of the remaining mass of Marshal Rommel's army, but it was believed to be in the El Agheila region.

While poor flying weather hampered Allied pilots in their pursuit and attacks on the retreating forces in the desert, British bombers from Malta attacked Axis airdromes in Sicily and shipping off the Tunisian coast. One 2,000-ton ship was reported bombed and torpedoed and left sinking. Another vessel was hit off Cape Bon, Tunisia.

Although Marshal Rommel had been expected to make a stand at El Agheila, there was no further indication that he had disposed his forces for such a stand.

To the west, there lay a forbidding 400-mile stretch of Libyan sand to Tripoli, main Libyan base of the Axis.

There has been no further report on the progress of the Fighting French forces striking northward toward Tripoli from the Lake Chad region, 1,000 miles to the south. The objective of such a northward march by the Fighting French would be to trap the retreating remnants of Marshal Rommel's army somewhere between El Agheila and Tripoli.

American General Has Narrow Escape

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Nov. 21

Brig. Gen. Patrick Timberlake, chief of the United States Army Air Force Bomber Command in the Middle East, narrowly missed being shot down by Axis fighters when he was returning from one of the longest bombing flights of the war, it was disclosed today.

More than 70 bullet and cannon shell holes were counted in the plane in which he was a passenger. Part of the rudder was destroyed and made temporarily useless and an engine went dead but was restarted.

Two crewmen were wounded but the General escaped unhurt.

Allied Army Heads For City in Tripoli

An Allied force from Algiers was believed cutting eastward across central Tunisia toward Gabés and the coastal road to Tripoli, 80 miles beyond the Tunisian border.

Dispatches from Allied headquarters said the Germans had taken Gabés, but that French Tunisian troops were in action in an effort to prevent the Nazis from establishing communications with Tripoli.

Earlier the radio at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, had reported that "all Tunisian territory with the exception of the Tunis-Bizerte stretch now is in the hands of the Allies."

New French recruits for the growing Allied army in Algeria and Tunisia were expected, Fighting French in London said. Some 10,000 French soldiers, loyal to the Allied cause, were expected to be released under an amnesty order from concentration camps where they have been held on orders from Vichy, it was said.

If the French colonial troops can hold the coastal road southwest of Gabés until British and United States forces reach them, the Axis armies will be split into Tunisian and Libyan forces and Marshal Rommel's position will be even more precarious.

The German Radio declared that Nazi forces in Tunisia were being reinforced rapidly and Axis planes were dive-bombing Allied troops. German military quarters were quoted as saying that "operations in this war theater will be limited mainly to fighting in the coastal areas and for naval bases."

The Morocco Radio at Rabat said these German reinforcements included tanks transported by air.

American and British forces already have encountered these German tanks on the road to Bizerte. Eleven tanks and six other armored vehicles were destroyed in the opening clashes and "heavy casualties" were inflicted on the German troops, an Allied headquarters spokesman said. Allied casualties were reported as "minor."

One column of the British Eighth Army in Libya was reported within 80 miles of El Agheila.

Guadalcanal:

1,500 Japanese Killed or Routed

Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox reported in Washington that half of a force of 1,500 Japanese landed on Guadalcanal had been killed and the rest routed.

Possibility of duplication in the Navy's reports of enemy ships lost in last week's sea battle was dispelled by Mr. Knox in his announcement that 28 Japanese vessels had definitely been sunk. These, he said, included a battleship, another battleship or heavy cruiser, 6 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 6 destroyers, and 12 transports and cargo ships. Ten more were damaged.

Meanwhile, the first American naval officer to return to Pearl Harbor since the defeat of the Japanese armada estimated that the foe's attempts to recapture Guadalcanal has cost the lives of perhaps 10,000 Nipponese on the island alone. From 20,000 to 40,000 more were believed killed in the sinking of eight loaded enemy transports.

Declaring that the Marines, soldiers, and sailors felt that they had "been through everything and have taken everything the Japs could offer," Lieut. Dewitt Peterkin, added at Pearl Harbor: "They're optimistic and already are talking about the next move westward."

Fierce Battle Rages In New Guinea Sector

In New Guinea, west of the Solomons, the Japanese fought hard to forestall what seemed to be imminent disaster. The fiercest fighting of the campaign raged in the Buna-Gona areas where American and Australian troops had pinned the invaders back against the northeastern coast.

The Japanese increased their aerial activity, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Allied headquarters reported and struck back at the advancing Allies with light artillery, mortars, and machine guns.

In the absence of more important nearby targets, Army bombers from the Guadalcanal airport attacked cargo vessels in the Buin area at the southeastern end of Bougainville Island, Nov. 18, the Navy announced, and shot down 14 enemy planes during the attack. No American losses were reported.

Describing the slaying or routing of 1,500 Japanese on the island as "very significant," Secretary Knox told a press conference that the Americans now outnumber the enemy on Guadalcanal.

He declared that the Japanese "can bring in more reinforcements and fight their way but so far they have been unable to do it."

Mr. Knox disclosed that two American battleships had participated in the Nov. 14 battle in which three large Japanese cruisers, a destroyer, and either a battleship or heavy cruiser were sunk.

"All told," he added, "the Japanese Fleet has been pretty badly punished."

Two Allied Generals Take Involuntary Swim

The officer at Allied headquarters near Buna who writes the communiqués used a half dozen words to tell how Japanese bombers sank two Allied trawlers off the Buna coastal area. But he neglected, it seems, to mention that two Allied generals were aboard the trawlers and had to swim to shore.

One general watched the bombers swooping in for their attack and called for a rifle. He blazed away until he was forced to leave the sinking craft. The other also took the attack with fine disdain and remained at a commanding post.

Both officers had to swim nearly a half mile to shore with the men and both refused any help, insisting that others needed it more. Their names are still a military secret.

Turin Hit Again:

RAF Raid Spreads Devastation in Italy

Scores of Stirlings, Halifaxes, Lancasters and Wellingtons took part in last night's raid on Turin, according to the British Air Ministry. Three failed to return:

The British announcement did not specify the size of the raiding force, but an Associated Press correspondent at a southeastern port said heavy bombers rumbled across the Channel in waves for an hour.

It was the fourth raid on Italy in eight nights, and the tenth, including one by day, since the latest and heaviest bomb offensive was set off Oct. 22 with a grand scale lambasting of Genoa, key supply port for Axis forces in North Africa.

Other raids in this series have been on Genoa, Milan, Savona, and Turin, the most recent previous one having been on the latter city Wednesday night.

So far, the onslaught against Italy has been costing the Royal Air Force only a fraction of the machines lost in similar heavy-scale raids on Germany, showing, British observers say, that Italy is woefully short of antiaircraft guns and night fighters.

The Air Ministry has announced that only 17 bombers have been lost in the eight night thrusts and one day sally from Oct. 22 through Nov. 18 and all the participating planes returned from four of these raids.

British observers say that this scant month of heavy raids already has shaken civilian morale badly in Northern Italy as well as smashing many war industries and dock facilities and disrupting communications.

The London Daily Sketch has reported that General Reidel, anti-aircraft defense chief for Germany, is being sent to Italy at the request of Mussolini to reorganize Italian defenses against British raids.

Boise's Commander Congratulated

Associated Press

Admiral Bestows Praise for a Job Well Done

Admiral Ernest J. King, left, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, congratulates Capt. E. J. "Mike" Moran, right, commander of the United States light cruiser Boise, home from the Solomon Islands battle zone this week. The Boise, which docked at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, played a major role in the sinking of six Japanese ships.

Victoria Cross For Desert Hero

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 21

Britain's highest decoration, the Victoria Cross, has been awarded to Lieut. Col. Buller Turner who captured a German position in the western desert with a battalion of a rifle brigade and then defended it against 90 German tanks attacking in waves.

In the action on Oct. 27, his men set 35 tanks on fire and immobilized 20.

Naval Losses:

Comparison of U. S. And Japanese Sinkings

The victory of a United States battlefleet over the Japanese in the Solomons last week, when 28 Japanese ships were sunk, sent the total of Nipponese sea losses soaring to at least 372 since Pearl Harbor, Associated Press statistics showed.

The magnitude of Japan's naval disaster in recent days was added to by Gen. Douglas McArthur's planes Thursday night when they surprised an enemy flotilla off the shores of Gona, New Guinea, and sank a light cruiser and destroyer and damaged another destroyer.

The following is the total listed destruction of Japanese and United States forces in the battle of Guadalcanal which took place during Nov. 13-14-15:

	Japanese		American	
	Sunk	Damaged	Spnk	Damaged
Battleships	1	2	0	0
Cruisers	*9	1	2	0
Destroyers	6	7	6	0
Transports	8	0	0	0
Cargo transports	4	0	0	0
Totals	28	10	8	0

* Navy communiqué listed battleship or heavy cruiser sunk; recorded under cruisers.

The following, based in official announcements by the Navy and Allied headquarters in battle zones throughout the Far Eastern areas, presents a compilation of Japanese and American sea losses in all categories since Dec. 7, 141:

	Japanese	American
Battleships	2	1
Aircraft Carriers	6	4
Cruisers	*34	6
Destroyers	48	22
Submarines	28	
Transports	86	5
Supply Ships	13	0
Merchantmen	108	11
Subchasers or Torpedo Boats	1	7
Minesweepers or Minelayers	10	7
Gunboats	7	5
Patrol Boats	5	1
Oilers	4	3
Auxiliaries	7	3
Miscellaneous	13	4
Totals	372	84

*Navy communiqué listed battleships or heavy cruiser sunk; recorded under cruisers.

Russians Gain:

Germans Dislodged In Nalchik Area

Moscow dispatches said a Red Army unit had dislodged the enemy from a strongly fortified height southeast of Nalchik in the Caucasus while in the Mozdok sector another Soviet unit gained ground in a small-scale attack.

At Stalingrad, attacks by small enemy groups were reported beaten off in the southern outskirts.

The Red Army lines in Stalingrad were reported to have stood up under all German assaults since a gap made by a recent breakthrough into northern workers' settlement was filled in and the enemy ejected.

The German Command, defeated in its Caucasian drive on Ordzhonikidze apparently was struggling to repair its broken lines southeast of Nalchik and to recapture positions lost to the Russian counterblows.

Nazi infantry supported by tanks and Rumanian Alpine troops struck at Russian forces which had thrown them back from the approaches to Ordzhonikidze. The Army newspaper Red Star declared all these attacks—along the Nalchik plain and in the foothills of the Caucasus Mountains—were repulsed, with many more fatalities added to the original Axis battle losses of 5,000 or more.

Mediterranean:

British Admiralty Lists Danger Zone

The British Admiralty announced in a statement that the Mediterranean, except for Turkish territorial waters, was dangerous to shipping east of a line running roughly north and south between the French-Spanish border and the coast of North Africa.

This, in effect, closed the ports of the French Mediterranean coast to Axis shipping, stopping a leak which had existed before the Germans occupied all of France.

The announcement, a formality of international law, did not affect Spanish territorial waters. The line drawn by the Admiralty runs from Cape de Creus south to a point east of Minorca, then south to Cape Sigli on the Algerian coast.

Key to Postwar Growth Found in Natural Wealth

Continued from Page 1

watershed—should be, with the exception of the Atlantic Coast regions, the developmental area.

2. A single autonomous agency with definite planning, research, and operating responsibility should be located at the site of operation. Devices of efficiency and flexibility common to the management of a commercial enterprise should be permitted the regional authority.

3. Central financial and programming control should be exercised through the executive office of the President, as well as through policy directives from Congress.

4. Functions of the regional agency should include broad engineering - economic - social planning; the making of comprehensive resource surveys; research, and the development of new processes, new industries, and new markets; the operation of multiple-purpose projects for the control and utilization of water and land resources.

New Economic Frontier

"The planned and intensive development of our resources will open up a new economic frontier," the report contends.

"What is needed in the postwar period is an expansionary program which gives substantial assurance of a continued high level of employment and income and is large enough to be conceived in terms of a decade or more, so that private business can plan investments on a secure basis. Temporary and sporadic public expenditures will induce little or no private investment. On the other hand, a public developmental program extending over many years and chaneled in directions which open private investment outlets can have a profound influence on business investment decisions.

"The necessity for controlling water and land has been dramatically forced upon public attention by the widespread and devastating floods and the droughts and dust storms of recent years. As a nation, however, we have not yet grasped fully the tremendous potentialities inherent in the comprehensive development and wise use of our water, land, and mineral resources. A program aimed at such development and use can lay the basis for economic expansion; it can lower certain basic costs and thereby tap important new strata of demand; it can bring about a more balanced industrial-agricultural economy; it can augment the welfare and security of the people now and in the generations to come.

"The effective utilization of resources in any region of the nation makes the whole nation richer. Raising the standard of living in any appreciable area makes for prosperity throughout the nation. It is, therefore, the duty of the Government of the whole people, working with authorities, industries, and people of the regions, to mobilize resources for common purposes.

High Level of Well-Being

"Obviously the development of a region's physical resources is not an end in itself. The aim is to obtain the wisest use of water and land so that the people who live on the land and are dependent on the water can reach the highest possible level of well-being. The development of our material resources must, therefore, be related to all the factors within the social and economic environment which affect the welfare of the people of the region and of the whole nation.

It is not enough to prevent the flooding of agricultural land; farmers must be shown how to conserve the soil and to increase its fertility; nor is it enough to increase fertility if a balanced farm economy cannot be achieved. It is not enough to provide cheap water transportation and abundant power; markets for local industry must be extended.

"It is not enough to develop a region's physical resources; opportunities for use of such resources must be made available to business; and science and engineering must be applied to the technical problem of local industry and agriculture. In short, we must make the physical resources of each region, developed to whatever degree is desirable and practicable, a driving force for economic and social progress.

Shifts in Economy

"The location of new plants, and the geographic shifts of labor in answer to immediate war needs; our inability to import certain strategic minerals, necessitating the development of low-grade domestic ores; and the loss of some foreign markets—these are wartime shifts in our economy which will call for drastic readjustments in many regions of the country when war ends. The necessary readjustments can be brought about with a minimum of hardships and dislocations if they are made under the aegis of a planned economic expansion.

"The war has made us keenly aware of resource deficiences and resource uses. The shortages which we are experiencing in certain minerals and metals, the burden on our power facilities, transportation bottlenecks, these and other difficulties involved in mobilization for war have thrown into bold relief the importance of our resource wealth. It is hoped that our awareness will outlast the war and epable us better to mobilize for peace.

"Moreover, under the stress of war, we are learning that money and finance are the servants and not the masters of our economic destiny; we are learning to think in terms of real wealth. For real postwar progress we must learn to think in terms of the full, balanced, and efficient use of all our resources."

High Command Disunity Added Peril for Hitler

Continued from Page 1

posed to the SA [Brown Shirts] but which now has long favored Herr Himmler's control of the Army by threats and penetration.

Seat of the Trouble

This struggle between military and political generals, for that is what it really is, may be said to have started with Herr Görings appointment as Field Marshal of the Air Force over the heads of longer standing regular officers—he is in fact Germany's senior field marshal under Hitler today.

Marshal Göring's appointment was bitterly resented in the forces and a clash was avoided by victories over Austria and Czechoslovakia before Sept. 3, 1939. Since then there have been other clashes between these two sections and many between Hitler and his field marshals regarding military strategy, notably on the Russian Front where issues as to whether Moscow or Stalingrad should be attacked and in what strength, what shall be the German Army's defensive winter line in Russia and other questions, have led to dismissals of outstanding military experts.

Add to this fact that military leaders such as General Werner von Fritsche and Gen. Walther von Reichenau have been killed, and it is clear that Hitler has lost some outstanding leaders.

Capable Marshals at Hand

Simultaneously it would be foolish to ignore the fact that he still has a number of good marshals such as Gunther von Kluge, Siegmund Wilhelm List, and Gerd von Runstedt, and Gens. Erwin Rommel, Heinz Guderian, etc., capable of fine strategy.

But unfortunately for Hitler, the German Army today lacks a head, and there are few politically suitable candidates to be found. Men such as General Halder, to whom military strategy has been a major study, are thrown out for persons like General Zeitzler, who neither enjoys the confidence of older generals nor his himself the military knowledge or experience. General Zeitzler is merely Herr Himmler's nominee to a General Staff position. [General Zeitzler's name does not appear in any standard German military reference books.]

Political generals must have victories or their supporters must know the reason why. Hence the failure to take Stalingrad and to end the war this fall has been a severe blow to Hitler. This accounts for German propaganda representing Marshal Rommel in almost the same mythical way as Hitler has been represented, as a legendary figure, personification of Nazi revolution and bulletproof daredevil endowed with a sixth and even a seventh sense in military matters.

Coming Test

Marshal Rommel has had to take the place which Hitler should have taken had the war on the Eastern Front been finished.

With the new turn of events in North Africa and possible later military developments on the European mainland will come the greatest tests of Hitler's ability to combine both political and military leadership in his own hands. Gone now are the days when the Führer could be pictured as a great student of books on military strategy. He has had opportunity to apply the marvelous conceptions Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels attributes to him.

Unlike Wilhelm II, he will not be able say his generals were responsible for what he did, since Hitler repeatedly maintains he made them, not vice versa. What these present generals can accomplish when the fighting is equally matched or against better equipped foes remains to be seen. Hitherto, except for Russia, they have measured their strength against weaker enemies and they have yet to prove themselves in defeat.

Hitler's acceptance of a system of political generals has also had an important effect upon Germany which is of great significance for the postwar period.

His "democratization" of military commands on the basis of the political outlook has given a more serious blow to the Junker class than would any foreign power. The Junkers will find it hard to maintain the tradition of considering themselves leaders of the German nation against politicians, especially as they co-operated so willingly with Hitler to build up the armed forces he later used against Europe.

The German General Staff crisis is but the working out of a political totalitarian system and its further consequences will be those of similar events in other nations' history as the Nazi defeat becomes more obvious.

German Dissidence

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The turn of the tide for the United Nations from North Africa to the Solomons, plus Adolf Hitler's strategic errors and party favoritisms, were reported here to have led a strong group of dissident German generals into a subversive movement to sacrifice the Führer and the Nazis and gain a peace favorable to their own class.

The junta, reputedly led by Field Marshal General Walther von Brauchitsch and Field Marshal General Fedor von Bock, both of whom were ousted from command by Hitler, is said by a responsible foreign diplomatic source here to have begun "isolation" of the Führer.

Feelers are being put out by the generals to determine how the United Nations would respond to an offer of peace from a "de-nazified" Germany, the report declares, the junta having become convinced that it is impossible for the Axis to win the war.

Rumania Bans Christian Science; Statement by Board of Directors

The Christian Science Board of Directors in Boston, Massachusetts, has received this information:

A Berlin radio broadcast stated that the Rumanian Government had issued a decree under which Christian Science was forbidden all activities in Rumania. The permit granted in 1937 was rescinded. The prohibition was motivated by the statement that the Christian Science teaching is contrary to the interests of the Rumanian State in the present extraordinary times.

The Christian Science Board of Directors state that in so far as they are aware there is no justifiable reason whatsoever for this action by the Rumanian Government. The members of the Board indicated that the action in no way surprised them, in view of the similar action taken by the German Government last year suppressing all Christian Science churches in Germany. They further stated that Christian Scientists are at all times law-abiding citizens.

They also pointed out that it would appear that this action by the Rumanian Government clearly demonstrates to those who might still have been in doubt that in the present World War the United Nations are defending against an "all-out" attack on the religion of Christ Jesus, and on all religious freedom.

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Australian Rail Tempo Boosted to Aid War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE, Australia—Antipodean railroads today are carrying out their greatest transportation job in history, continuously switching men, guns, and supplies as mobilization plans proceed and as the role of the South Pacific becomes more offensive in character.

Because Australian railroad tracks were not built with any eye to military strategy, but with rail gauges that break from State to State, railroad workers today must work long hours, sacrifice past privileges and carry out feats of improvisation so that peacetime schedules may be transformed into the flexible organization of war.

Last year the New South Wales State Railroads carried 194,000,000 passengers and hauled 18,000,000 tons of freight and livestock. Not even in 1938, year of Australia's 150th anniversary celebrations, had so many persons traveled by train. But in 1941 the railroad coaches were carrying soldiers, airmen, and navy men on their way to embarkation points.

What these loads meant to the New South Wales railroads may be imagined from the fact that 50 per cent more passengers were being carried than were hauled a decade ago, and almost 70 per cent more freight than 10 years back. While more trains were being run there were 4,000 fewer railroadmen to serve them.

Australians accordingly sought the aid of United States railroad operatives in studying how to relieve the situation. Difficulties resulting from the gauge breaks were foreseen and works planned to help reduce difficulties. After the consultations with American railroadmen other projects were pushed. Chief objective of these plans is the avoidance of rerouting of traffic, and the prevention of delays in transshipment of freight at state boundaries.

The extreme length of hauls is one of the major problems of the railroads today. The average haul of Australian freight used to be about 118 miles. Today the carriage of freight across an entire State is common. This means addition strain on rolling stock, and repair jobs for trucks and passenger coaches have had to be speeded up. The success in this drive is seen in the cut in vehicles awaiting repair. This used to stand at around 10 per cent of all rolling stock; latest advices indicate it is now 3½ per cent.

Loss of the major rubber-bearing regions has meant additional extensions of the role of the railroads. They must add the work of the motor-truck to their already large tasks.

Labor shortage has pushed up the hours of the railroad workers. These used to be 44 a week; today the hours worked stand at about 60 weekly and seem likely to stay there. The entry of Japan into the war was the signal for both Australia and New Zealand to ask railroad staffs to go without vacations until the immediate crisis was over. Despite these facts there has been no railroad hold-up in either of the Antipodean dominions since the war began.

Both countries are now benefiting from the fact that in peacetime they kept their railroad systems in excellent shape. Regular replacements of rolling stock, enlargement of facilities, punctual repairs are now bearing fruit, for in wartime the chance of building new rolling stock and making fresh rails is limited by demands on metals for other purposes. The reserve of material held for possible extensions or repairs were capable of use to meet wartime emergencies.

This role of the railrodas has not been filled without the public suffering inconveniences. Enlargement of railroad tasks has been made possible by curbs on travel for pleasure, by regulation of carriage of freight, and by systematic reorganization of all transport to feed key railroad points. Trains have been diverted to war purposes, travelers have suffered inconveneince and delay. But these things have been accepted as inevitable since the Pacific became a war theater.

As long as the war lasts, Australians realize that new demands on their railroad services will be inescapable. The constant inflow of fighting men and materials in preparation for the inevitable counteroffensive is in itself a cause of rising pressure. So is the rubber shortage and that of gasoline and oil. Most of all would the railroads be under strain if they had to help repel an enemy attempt to invade either Australia or New Zealand. But this possibility still stands at the bottom of the list even as the end of the first year with Japan comes near.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

A Picture of Some Frenchmen Fighting Some Americans

Ding, Copyright, 1942, New York Tribune, Inc.

The Yanks Take Algiers

Nazi Shift Gives Soviet Edge in Fire Power

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 21—For the first time since the German invasion began approximately 18 months ago the Red Army will enjoy a distinct advantage over the Nazi Wehrmacht when the Stalingrad and other Eastern fronts are stabilized as a result of German commitments in North Africa and western Europe.

The most important edge the Russians will have will be in the matter of fire power.

The decline in German air activity at Stalingrad already has enabled the Soviets to use their anti-aircraft guns against ground targets and thus supplement their already powerful field artillery.

And with the cessation of mass tank attacks, which the Germans had employed in every major offensive operation, the Russians have been able to use their immense stores of grenades entirely against enemy infantry. A unique feature of the hastily improved German defenses against Russian grenades has been the placing of chicken wire over the shattered windows of houses in which troops have taken refuge.

Nazis Still Attacking

Meanwhile, the average Russian frontline soldier has as yet seen little evidence of a decline in German power. Artilleryman Nevro Megrelishvili, who fired the first shot against the Germans at the River Pruth 17 months ago, is now shelling German positions northeast of Tuapse.

His brother is fighting in the Mozdok area, where the front has been stable for some time, but no mention of any lull in fighting appears in his letters. On the contrary, he says he is fighting for the Caucasus with all his might.

An analysis of dispatches from the front indicates that the decreased German activity has not resulted in the Germans going on the defensive. They are still attacking, but with smaller numbers and with intenser use of machine guns and other light armaments.

Slight Change in Positions

The Caucasion front has seen a lull—only in the sense that there has been a slight change in positions and this in favor of the Russians. The southern front has been most active ever since the war began and the fighting continues on a large scale.

The central front has seen some activisation of operations by the Russians, although news continues to be very meager.

Snipers' War in North

The Caucasian front has seen a a snipers' war. Here the Russians have held periodic conferences of snipers, at which delegates report the number of enemy soldiers killed, and these are regularly published in the press.

The removal of front line Nazi aircraft from the fighting zones has enabled the Russians to bring into active service all types of war planes, from tiny glider bombers to giant long-range craft such as are used in bombings of enemy towns.

These machines have been of good service to Soviet troops at bases remote enough to be unaffected by retreats of the Red Army. They now are used almost entirely at the front and recently thwarted an important German operation northwest of Stalingrad which might have sealed the fate of the City.

Consumer Goods Shortages Now Felt in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—After fighting a remote war for almost three years, New Zealanders are at last beginning to feel the pinch of shortages many of which were apparent in other combatant lands a long time ago.

Most vital of the shortages which have developed is the gasoline and tire situation. In common with other United Nations, New Zealand is facing serious dislocations in supply due to the loss of Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, and a rigid control of the road transport, of private automobiles and commercial deliveries is necessary.

But the country is also suffering unexpected shortages. There is a chronic dearth of lemons and oranges which, raised in abundance in the neighboring Pacific, have not been grown here in adequate quantity. There is a severe egg shortage in some localities and in the capital city many housewives have been limited by their grocers to three eggs a week.

Today, in addition, there is a milk shortage in parts of the country, although the average New Zealander, by American standards, drinks little milk—less than half the United States consumption. In part, this lack and the egg shortage is due to the immense mobilization of manpower for war purposes which has gone on in the past eight months, and to the heavy additional demands made in some places for food for the Army. But there are other factors. Heavy costs are undoubtedly being felt by milk and chicken farmers today.

Even bakers, theoretically cushioned against rising commodity costs by a government subsidy which is granted to permit them to go on selling loaves at prewar prices, complain that increased costs have cut down their government-granted protection and left them in a position where they cannot operate profitably. Present bread prices were fixed six years ago; and bakers claim they are now losing about one cent on each two-pound loaf.

Rationing of sugar, although on a generous scale for private users, has resulted in industrial problems. Sugar cuts mean a cut in candy-making and stores are now reduced to 50 per cent of their old candy supply.

The most acute shortage, however, is household equipment. Rationing of fabrics has been largely academic in the case of such things as household linens, which are in very short supply. China and tableware are difficult to get and when a large restaurant — closed because of the difficulty in getting staff—sold off its furniture and china recently many things sold at from 25 to 50 per cent more than they had cost. Hotel and Army buyers competed for the goods. There have been repeated examples of rugs several years old bringing markedly more than their cost in sale rooms.

It is when the homeowner breaks or loses something and sets out to replace it that he bumps into the problems which the war is raising for him at last. In many things he can make do with substitutes if he is unable to get just what he wants. But let him need a new clothes line wire or a hot-water bottle, or wallpaper, a flashlight or a lawnmower and he will find how things have vanished.

War Cabinet for India Urged As Psychological Expedient

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 21—While rather unhopeful attempts are being made to improve the situation in India by trying to secure an interim political settlement, there are persons who believe a different approach is required.

According to this view, the immediate problem is not essentially constitutional but emotional, demanding a psychological solution.

Far - reaching constitutional changes, they say, can and indeed must wait until after the war. But the problem of how to reassure the Indians regarding the future divert their attention from barren controversies, increase their national self-respect, stimulate their interest, arouse their enthusiasm for service to their country and cement their relations with other nations in a common cause remains pressing.

Hence the need for a new and positive approach which would by-pass difficulties and complexities and take into account certain psychological factors frequently ignored.

An interesting example of this school of thought is a proposal made by an Englishman in this country. The essence of this scheme, as explained to this correspondent, is establishment of a War Cabinet for India linked with the War Cabinet in London by India's representatives on the latter body and making decisions on higher policy and all questions relating to prosecution of the war.

Make-up of Cabinet

The idea is that the India War Cabinet should be small and should include the Viceroy, the Commander in Chief, trusted leaders of the Moslem League, the Sikhs, the depressed classes, and perhaps one or two other outstanding Indians. India's representatives in the War Cabinet, London, would be given plenipotentiary powers and become responsible to India's War Cabinet, not to the Governor General-in-Council as at present.

According to the proposal, the Executive Council would not be affected by existence of the new body. It would continue to carry on administration of great departments and should be manned by the best executives available. It would work within the framework of the present Constitution.

The suggestion was made, however, that the India Office should be abolished and link of the Governor General-in-Council with London during the war should be through the Dominions office.

The author of the plan, who has had long and close experience with Indian affairs, considers it fulfills many requirements of the present situation.

It would touch the imagination and give Indian leaders the consciousness of full participation in decisions on vital issues.

Limitations Acknowledged

It recognizes limitations imposed by the war by shelving complicated constitutional questions.

It would necessitate a minimum of Parliamentary enactment to bring it into operation.

It would be genuine and not offer a mere façade of responsibility or form without content.

Finally, it would insure subordination of all other matters to the war as must be the case in total war when everything is at stake, while at the same time giving India a certain token of its future destiny and freedom.

Critics could undoubtedly point various gaps and difficulties. But the scheme would appear well worth exploration and discussion. It is an encouraging example of constructive thinking here in India, where a solution must be found at a time when the changing tide in the fortunes of war might offer possible opportunity for new and happier developments.

Youths Found Guilty In Brooklyn Slaying

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Two zoot-suited boys early Nov. 20 were convicted of second degree murder in the slaying of a Brooklyn mathematics teacher after a Kings County jury had deliberated 10 hours.

The pair, Joseph Annunziata and Neil Simonelli trembled when they heard the verdict. They face sentence of from 20 years to life in prison.

The slain teacher, Irwin Goodman, a father, was shot down on a high school stairway after he upbraided the youths for smoking in a school washroom.

New Jersey Living Costs Climb to Ratio of 121.1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21—Living costs in New Jersey reached the highest point during October since March, 1937, the bi-monthly report of the State Department of Agriculture discloses.

October costs for the average family were 1.1 per cent higher than August and brought the index to 121.1 of a June, 1939, base of 100. Leading factor in the rise was an advance of 2.4 per cent in the average price of all foods.

Coventry Rises on Its Ashes

By British Press Service

COVENTRY, England, Nov. 21—The ancient town of Coventry is rapidly rising again on the ruins of the great air raid that all but destroyed it on Nov. 15, 1940.

After 500 German planes had devastated a full square mile in the heart of the city, destroying 5,000 homes and badly damaging 6,000 more, Coventry faced one of the biggest reconstruction jobs ever attempted by any community of similar size.

But already much has been done. Over $8,000,000 has been expanded in repairs. Community centers in the form of hostels have been put up on the outskirts of the city with the co-operation of government departments.

The City Corporation has built 2,000 houses out of a plastic that is immune from anything except a direct bomb hit. Pre-fabricated houses, made with plastic panels, air conditioned, and centrally heated, are another important development in Coventry.

Coventry has been hitting back at the Germans for some time now with increased war material production, national savings, and the efforts of its own citizens fighting in Britain's armed forces. Shock brigades have been started in the factories to increase output in celebration of the Egyptain victory. And as a matter of civic pride, $2,000,000 is being raised to help defray the cost of a ship to replace the lost cruiser Coventry.

Nothing now remains of the ancient Coventry Cathedral except the tower, the spire, and the outer walls, which will eventually be incorporated in the new edifice which is being designed by the famous architect, Sir Gilbert Scott.

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Canada Producing 5,000 Planes a Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Canada is producing war planes at a rate of about 5,000 a year, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe told a press conference at the Canadian Legation.

Mr. Howe, who came to Washington for the meeting of the newly established British-American-Canadian Combined Production Board, spoke with pride of the progress made by Canada in many fields of war production. He estimated Canada's total war production for 1942 would aggregate about $2,500,000,000, and for 1943, about 3,500,000,000.

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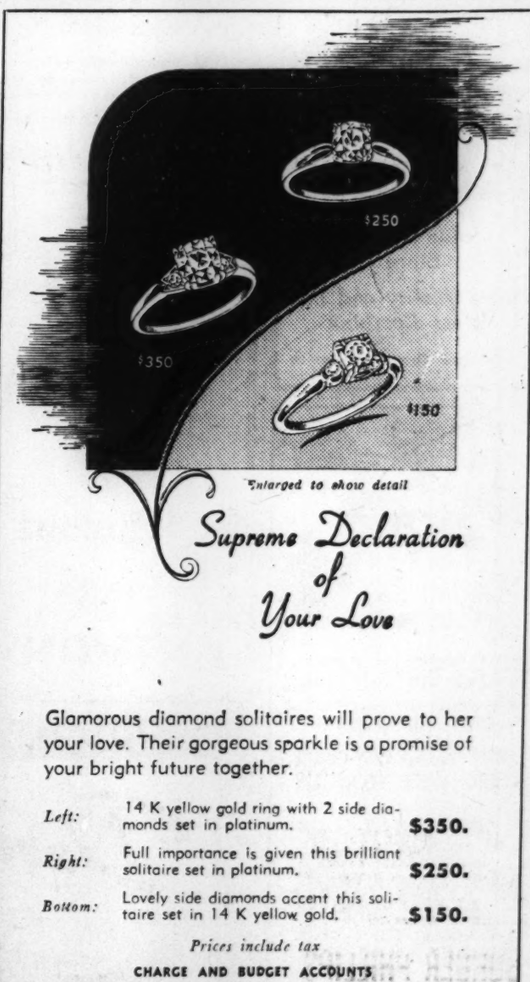

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Prices and Your Purse: Modern Grandma Patriotic

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 21

The Office of War Information has modernized the old song:

"Over the river and through the woods
To grandmother's house we go."

The model grandmother, says OWI, will write a letter to her children asking them to stay home this Thanksgiving.

"I would feel very guilty and unpatriotic if I asked you to do anything which would mean using the trains or the busses this year," says the perfect grandmother. "Instead of inviting you, I'm asking three boys from the Army air base and three girls from the torpedo plant to eat the turkey with me."

Other Sidelights

Other consumer sidelights on the nation's first wartime Thanksgiving:

Turkey, chicken, duck and goose are not included in the 2½ pound meat allotment.

If your sugar ration won't cover cranberry sauce, a raw cranberry relish can be substituted, sweetened with honey or corn syrup.

Uncle Sam wants your turkey grease to make glycerine for explosive and gunpowder.

But home economics experts are dashing WPB hopes—telling them that if a turkey is cooked properly there won't be much waste grease.

Consumer Calendar:

Nov. 22—No coffee on sale for week beginning this date; rationing starts Nov. 29.

Nov. 22—Eastern "A" gasoline card holders get coupon allotment reduced from four to three gallons; begin singing car registration number on coupons.

Nov. 23—Knell sounds for the manufacture of bottle openers, flour sifters, potato mashers, cork screws, pot scourers, dust pans, silent butlers, crumb sets, wash boards and clothes wringer.

Nov. 23, 24 and 25—"Institutional users" register for coffee.

Observation

American consumers, Mrs. Roosevelt reports, are "more impressed with what we haven't got" than are the British.

Heavy Plenty

Here are some of the things Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard expects us to have plenty of:

Poultry, cereals, vegetable oil compounds, beans, bakery items, fresh vegetables, fruits, and nuts.

Consumer Not Included

When OPA Administrator Leon Henderson promised at St. Louis this week "the OPA will be easier to live with in the future than it has been in the past," he was referring to the burden on storekeepers and merchandisers generally. No such promises are being made to the consumer, who faces meat and butter rationing, less rich ice cream and dozens of other restrictions. Unless, of course, she has learned not to let such reductions in her material standard of living bother her.

Nothing for Hose

Grease collectors can get as much as four cents a pound for waste carried to her butcher or grocer, but the Government expects her to turn in her old nylon hose for nothing.

The grease is processed by private purchasers but the hosiery, to go into powder bags, are sent to the Defense Supplies Corporation, a RFC subsidiary.

'Good Old Days'

Local rationing officials struggling to work out fuel oil rations in 30 States on the basis of the Government's complicated formula are wishing for the "good old days" of sugar rationing—just half a pound a week, no matter how much they like candy or how hot the weather is.

Honor Sytem

The honor system is being used to check against coffee hoarders—just as it was with sugar. When you apply for war ration book No. 2 sometime around the first of the year, you will be required to declare the amount of coffee on hand on Nov. 29—the start of rationing.

"Appropriate action" is promised for those who have used sugar books of children under 15 for coffee.

Ford Trains Thousands to Make Bombers

They Already Work but They Want to Know More

Upper left: Part of huge Willow Run plant in which Ford Motor Company is manufacturing B-24 bomber planes. Upper right: Woman lathe operator. She came to her present job after 60 hours' study in national defense training and is now enrolled in classes in shop theory and the plant school. Lower left: Here is a group, containing many women, listening to an instructor's lecture in blueprint reading. Attendance of women at the $500,000 Willow Run school is increasing. Lower right: Students receive actual shop practice. Here the trainees are pictured working on repair jobs, using a variety of machines such as lathe, miller, and shaper. Inset: A "crane girl" runs giant cranes at Willow Run bomber plant. The girl pictured was chosen after class work in shop theory at the plant school. Previously she was a riveter and had graduated from courses in riveting and blueprint reading.

Ford Training School New Step in Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich.—A new step in education of men and women employed in constructing airplanes has been taken by the Ford Motor Company with the operation of the workers' training school at the giant bomber plant at Willow Run.

Classes were begun some months ago, as rooms and equipment became available, but it is only recently that completion of the building permitted its full use.

The two-story building, near the north end of the mammoth bomber plant was constructed at a cost of approximately $500,000. The school is connected with the main factory by an overhead passageway, so that students may go directly from the airplane plant shops to classes.

Actual class work began December, 1941, before ground had been broken for the present building. Temporary quarters were established on the east balcony of the north wing of the bomber plant, so urgent was the need for training thousands who were needed for the highly technical jobs in the bomber plant.

In addition to those employed at the plant who want further training, there are thousands applying for jobs each month, including office workers, salesmen, shopkeeppers, wives of men in service, office girls, clerks—an army of civilians eager to take their place in the war production army. All these must be trained to run machines, read blueprints, operate gauges, and do other tasks.

Accuracy and speed are the bywords in the modern war factory. To attain this goal, workers must become expert, and the Ford Motor Company believes that it is its job, as well as the job of industry as a whole, to provide the instruction.

The operations in producing and assembling a modern airplane, particularly one as large and complicated as the Ford-built B-24 bomber, requires skill in many different fields. It is the purpose of the new Ford school to train workers in both fundamental and advanced work. The curriculum is extensive but as streamlined as possible. Practical angles are emphasized.

Courses in these subjects are offered: Drawing, electricity, hydraulics, job leader training, metallurgy, meteorology, navigation, radio, riveting, shop mathematics, welding, shop theory and airplane engine mechanics. Classes are held six days a week.

Current student enrollment is approximately 4,000, and the staff of teachers and instructors now totals 150. Courses which are receiving the most attention from enrollees are riveting, blueprint reading, inspection and several classes of mathematics.

Alcan Highway Dedicated to Needs Of Neighbor States in War and Peace

WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Alaska-Canada Highway for the war's duration a 1,600-mile weapon against Japan and for the peace to come a commercial artery into hitherto remote northern areas—reached its dedicatory stage yesterday.

Completed at an amazing speed due to military necessity, its official status awaited only word from Soldiers' Summit, overlooking isolated Kluane Lake in the St. Elias mountain country, where the dedication ceremonies were scheduled. Indicative of the primitive nature of many of the areas through which it threads, there was no regular means of communication for the 250 miles between Whitehorse and the dedication scene.

Brig. Gen. James A. O'Connor, commanding the U. S. Army's Northwest Service Command, in his speech prepared for the ceremony, thanked the people and Government of Canada for their co-operation, described the highway as "a real and unique tie" and said he hoped it would become "an unbreakable bond of understanding between our lands."

Lieut. Gen. J. L. Dewitt, commanding the United States Western Defense Command, sent a letter in which he stated the Alcan highway gives the United Nations "a tremendous advantage . . . in the prosecution of our operations against Japan and in assisting Russia."

The pioneer road, built by U. S. Army Engineers, will facilitate movement of troops and supplies to Alaska. Completion of the permanent road is expected within a year.

The road construction, begun last March, was completed weeks ahead of schedule. Of the 1,600 miles, 1,200 are in Canada.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, in a message carried by the Dominion's Pensions Minister, Ian Mackenzie, said Canada's unprecedented action in granting the United States permission to build the road across Dominion territory was another symbol that "we are brothers-in-arms, waging a life-and-death struggle against a common enemy."

Vice-President Wallace of the United States sent a message predicting that the new road is "part of an eventual highway serving the new world from southern South America to Siberia. In the not too distant future I believe it will be possible to drive from Buenos Aires to Moscow."

Junior Officer Led Navy Attack

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Bruce McCandless of Long Beach, Calif., the Navy said, was the officer who took command of the cruiser San Francisco in the Solomon Islands battle Nov. 13 and led the attack after his senior officers had been killed and he himself wounded and rendered temporarily unconscious.

His seniors were Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan, commander of the task force in which the San Francisco was operating, and Capt. Cassin Young, skipper of the cruiser.

Commander McCandless' assumption of command was referred to briefly by President Roosevelt in a radio address Nov. 17.

The Navy, in identifying Commander McCandless as the officer who took over, said the San Francisco was the target of 14-inch shells from a Japanese Kongo class battleship during the first minutes of the engagement and had to answer that heavy fire with lighter guns.

The San Francisco delivered a crippling fire on the Japanese battleship which later was sunk while the cruiser, "damaged but onbowed," the Navy said, steamed back to port.

Indians and Japanese Aid Sugar Beet Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHFIELD, Utah—As an aid to completing the sugar beet harvest before snow puts an end to work in the fields, approximately 100 Indians from the Navajo reservation in southern Utah and Northern Arizona have been brought here to work in Sevier County fields. It is the first time such a large group of Navajos has come so far north for employment. Farmers say they are excellent workmen.

An equal number of Japanese from the Central Utah Relocation center has been aiding in the harvest, which is expected to be completed about Dec. 1 if weather will permit work until that time.

Poll Tax Bill Faces Cloture Test Monday

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Senate leaders have agreed to vote Monday on a proposal to limit debate on the controversial bill to prevent the collection of state poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting in federal elections.

Dispensing with the usual procedure of obtaining unanimous consent, Democratic leader Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky and Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, representing opposing sides, reached a "gentlemen's agreement" covering procedure expected to end a filibuster by which southern senators have prevented action on a motion of Senator Barkley to take up the bill.

Immediately after the agreement, Senator Wall Doxey (D) of Mississippi withdrew a point of order challenging constitutionality of the measure. This done, the Senate adopted on a voice vote Senator Barkley's motion to take up the bill, with Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia requesting that the record show he opposed taking up the bill.

Senator Barkley then filed a petition, signed by himself and 15 other senators, to invoke the drastic cloture rule which would limit each senator to an hour's discussion of the measure.

The agreement was to vote on the cloture motion at 1 p. m. Monday, with Senator Barkley stating that if it failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds approval—and the filibustering southerners expressed confidence it would fail—he would move immediately to lay aside the anti-poll tax bill.

If the bill thus is laid aside, Senator Barkley said he then would oppose any move by any other senator to bring up the measure during this session of Congress. The bill, already approved by the House, would be voided at the end of this session.

Mass of South Americans Found Pro-United Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARACAIBO, Venezuela — The South American people in general are definitely pro-American, or at least, anti-Axis, says Willard Van Dyke, film producer affiliated with the Foreign Policy Association, who has recently completed a seven-month film-making tour of the continent, much of it over the Pan American Highway.

Mr. Van Dyke said that the only marked anti-American feeling his party encountered was in certain sections of Ecuador and Argentina, but he could say without reservation that the mass of the people are pro-United Nations. In Ecuador, said Mr. Van Dyke, Nazi agents have propagandized the theme that the United States took the side of Peru in the bitter boundary dispute between the two nations because Peru is the stronger.

Nazi propagandists, especially in Chile and Argentina where their actvities are little hampered, are making capital of the hardships caused by the war, Mr. Van Dyke holds. In Chile they have convinced many people that the current scarcity of gasoline is an artifice used as a weapon by the United States to force the government into breaking relations with the Axis: that in reality there is plenty of gasoline. In the magazine racks of two of the Chilean hotels in which Mr. Van Dyke's party stayed were pamphlets showing how humanely the Nazis are purported to be treating their prisoners, including several views of the "wonderful" hospitals the Germans maintain for enemy wounded.

Despite this propaganda, Mr. Van Dyke said, the peoples sufficiently instructed in current events to realize there is a war are definitely anti-Axis, even if in some instances they are not particularly pro-United States. He said that in small interior towns he was continually questioned on how the war was coming along by people who noticed the New York license plate on his station wagon.

Japanese Attack Unjust

"I believe the general opinion in rural South America," says Mr. Van Dyke, "is that the United States was attacked unjustly and that when we get into full swing on the industrial and military fronts the war will be won in short order." In the more backward regions many of the Indian peoples have never heard of the United States or Germany, although those living on the highway are vaguely aware of the war because of the diminished traffic. But wherever there are newspapers or radios, Mr. Van Dyke said, the people seem to take a keen interest in world affairs.

The film party, working under the direction of the Foreign Policy Association with a cash grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, included Ben Maddow, script writer, and Fred Mallon. They began work in Caracas, Venezuela, last Dec. 27, traveling the Pan American Highway to Buenos Aires, then flying to Rio de Janeiro. They visited every South American country except Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay, photographing principal industrial and agricultural developments. The film's purpose is to demonstrate the degree to which South American resources have been developed and to stress the possibilities offered American investors. Its theme is that in the long run a greater market for American goods will be established if the United States aids Latin Americans partly to industrialize themselves and thus raise their standards of living.

Neighbor Policy Believed

In filming scenes in every economic strata, Mr. Van Dyke took occasion to chat about the war and international problems with as many people in as many walks of life as possible. He said the almost universal opinion concerning the United States Good Neighbor policy is that President Roosevelt is sincere in his manifestations of friendship, that he is trusted and well liked. "In every country, especially Chile," Mr. Van Dyke said, "we secured the utmost co-operation from government and people alike, the only exceptions being in a few sections of Argentina."

Mr. Van Dyke said the people of Argentina resent what they call the "state of seige," and that the Germans are cleverly propagandizing the situation as a point in their favor. Although control of the press and radio in Argentina is superstrict, communications with the rest of the world are unhampered. One can talk directly with Berlin on the telephone without any censorship but that exercised in Germany.

Mr. Van Dyke said however that although the government officials and businessmen of the Argentine seem to learn Axiswards, a large majority of laborers and farmers are decidedly pro-American—as distinguished from being merely anti-Axis.

The party found the Pan-American highway difficult traveling in some places. In one section it was necessary to load the station wagon onto a large steel canoe-shaped barge to be towed nine hours down the Babahoyo River to Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Mr. Van Dyke says that in general although the Germans have a head start and much more experience in propagandizing Latin Americans, more and more people every day are beginning to realize that the Nazis do not offer anything to match the good neighbor policy, and that the United States means it.

Seven Soldiers Killed As Bomber Crashes

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 21 (AP)—An Army medium bomber from Baer Field, near here, crashed on a routine training flight near Versailles, Ohio, yesterday, killing seven men.

Six of them were identified by Maj. E. L. Olcott, Baer Field public relations officer, as:

First Lieut. Homer B. Peck of Arvada, Colo., pilot; Second Lieut. Marcus L. Dean of Wichita Falls, Texas, co-pilot; Staff Sergeants Leo W. Barnes of Helena, Mont., radio operator; Rufus M. Roseberry of Van Nuys, Calif., engineer; Elbert C. Armstrong of Dolores, Colo., gunner, and Le Roy Confer of Bellefonte, Pa., crew chief. Major Olcott said the seventh crew member had not been identified.

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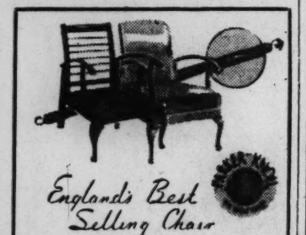
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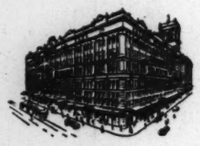
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Toronto Maple Leafs Scheduled for Hockey Game at the Garden Tomorrow Night

Bruins Have High Hopes For Fourth Win in Row

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Refreshed by a five-day rest since their 4-1 victory over Montreal Canadiens last Tuesday and strengthened by three noon-time workouts, the Boston Bruins confidently swing back into action against the defending Stanley Cup champions, Toronto Maple Leafs, at Boston Garden tomorrow evening.

The Bruins will be hoping to take their fourth straight game, and in beating the Leafs atone for a defeat suffered on Toronto ice a a week ago Thursday. In succession the B's have taken the measure of Rangers twice and Canadiens once and a victory tomorrow night would move the Bruins still farther away from the cellar position they so recently were in.

Travel Weary

The Leafs in all probability will be travel-weary when they arrive tomorrow, for tonight they are playing Montreal Canadiens in Toronto and then must leave immediately for Boston. Just how they will come—by private car, train, or stagecoach—is not known, and probably the rest of the league managers will be anxious to see how Happy Day does it.

Presumably Day will bring the same team to Boston which overpowered New York Rangers at Madison Square Garden last Thursday night, but it will be an almost entirely different aggregation of Leafs than appeared here last winter. Gone into the armed services are no less than eight important members of the Toronto hockey family, not including Major Conn Smythe, now on active duty across the ocean.

In Uniform

In uniform are Pete Langelle, Wally Stanowski, Johnny McCreedy, Bingo Kampman, Ernie Dickens, Nick and Don Metz, and the flashy newcomer, Bob Goldham. In addition Gordon Drillon was sold to Canadiens, and his reception in Toronto tonight was probably worth the price of admission to hear—but not by Gordon.

In New York, Happy had the Vezina Trophy winner of two seasons ago, Turk Broda, in goal, Reg Hamilton and Bucko McDonald on defense, and Bob Davidson, Syl Apps, and Mel Hill, acquired from Brooklyn Americans, as forwards in his starting line-up. For a second line he had Billy Taylor centering for Sweeney Schriner and Lorne Carr, while others in the Toronto party included Goldup, Stewart, Poile, and Thomson.

Over the Blue Line

The Olympics' record now stands as three victories and two defeats as a result of their win over the Philadelphia Falcons at the Garden last night by a 5-2 score. Fishy Dumond and Gerry Desrosiers dominated the scoring, the former sinking two goals and the latter getting a goal and an assist.

* * *

The strong United States Coast Guard six from Baltimore is the Olympics' opponent at the Garden tonight, and the 'Pics are hoping to atone for their 2-5 loss to the Cutters in Baltimore on Armistice Day night. The Cutters on paper are the strongest outfit in the Eastern Amateur League, boasting such names as Art Coulter of New York Rangers, Johnny Mariucci of Chicago Black Hawks, and Hub Nelson, for many years the No. 1 goalie of the American Association.

* * *

No word has yet been heard from young Bep Guidolin, the 17-year-old member of Oshawa Juniors last season who Manager Art Ross hopes will prove a help to his roster-reduced Bruins. Guidolin was originally supposed to have arrived last Thursday. Ross is still hopeful, however, that the youngster will arrive in time for tomorrow night's game with the Leafs.

Popular Yankee Nine Down Under

Winning American Baseball Team

This is the baseball team made up of men in the United States' military service which became so popular with the Australians at Melbourne. The boys became the first American team to win a premiership in that city. Standing, left to right: Jim Gunther, Mitchell Yanyanin, Frank Chatterton, Bill Leibeidz, Izzy Levy (batboy), George Siciliano, Al Gizzi, and Bob Adkins, captain and coach. Kneeling, left to right: Al Baron, Cletus Iler, Cletus Williams, George Trebisacci, N. Lucian.

Able President Carr Beats Winchester Labor Shortage

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What's a little labor shortage to John P. (Shorty) Carr, energetic and resourceful President of the Winchester Country Club? He and his brother officers and directors had to tackle the problem of whether the club would carry on a winter sports program this season, as for many years past; and, if so, who was going to do the work of taking up the sod of the third fairway, cart it away and stack it for replacement next spring, all part of the process of creating an artificial pond for skating, curling, and hockey.

It was too much to expect that the greenkeeper and two helpers could tackle this extensive job and and put it through in time to lay the foundation for the pond. President Carr readily agreed to that, but brushed the argument aside as a hurricane scatters fallen leaves. He remembered how the Winchester members volunteered to grow victory gardens in 1917 and 1918, and he guessed that if they could rally around during the last World War, they could do it again this season.

"Shorty" Had Plan

Had he a plan? Well, now, you just don't know "Shorty" if you put the query. He sent out a call for volunteers and for three days cornered members, and sons and daughters of members. The greenkeeper and his two helpers plotted out and cut the squares of fairway turf and then the volunteers set to work on their task of excavating the squares, carrying them off to one side out of the way of the cutters, piling them on the trucks that were to carry them to the usual "safety-deposit" area, and then removing them from the trucks. It was a three-way transfer job, and Harold Hovey tells me that President Carr figured that it involved the handling of approximately 20,000 pieces of turf.

There's just one little discordant note in the symphony, which a golfer would bring up: if there is still a labor shortage next spring, who's going to put that sod back and make the third hole its integral part of the course? President Carr, a golfer himself, smiles a big, broad smile, as he answers: "Who but the golfers. They'll be the ones who'll want it, and we'll just have to have another party."

The Winchester Club, depending upon an artificial pond for its skating, curling, and hockey, is more fortunate in respect to slopes for skiing or toboggans and sleds. It has such a wealth of such areas, such as skiing from the 15th fairway down across the 16th, 17th, and 18th. And there is that sharp slope at the 16th, leading down from the upper plateau toward the 16th green, which recalls the time, two or three years ago, when so many townspeople and others flocked to the club that members demanded restrictions. The club took action, therefore, to limit the use of the property to members and invited guests.

Dimout May Interfere

One obstructing factor to this winter's program is the new dimout regulations, which make it doubtful if floodlights for skating can be used, or even the inverted lights for curling. That, in turn, means, probably that curling, hockey, and skiing will have to be done in the daytime. The club at one time had tentative plans for engaging a skiing instructor and using the sharp slope down from the 14th as a practice area, with searchlights to make this feasible at night.

In the matter of golf play this season, Winchester did not do too badly, it would seem to me, with a total play of approximately 13,538 to the end of October, as against 15,045 last year. The term "approximately" in connection with this year's figures means that the staff in the pro shop was shorthanded, consequently it is to be assumed to that the actual play was better than the statistics indicate.

Basketball Is Popular Sport At Great Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—Confident that basketball can play a major role in the training of Uncle Sam's sailors, Lieut. Commander C. W. Davis, officer in charge of physical drill and recreation here, has adopted a "basketball for all" program. Present plans call for more than 900 cage teams throughout this training station, with every man taking part.

Already close to 40 squads have been organized in the service schools and about as many teams will soon be active in the two Ship's Company Leagues.

Games will be played week-day evenings and Sunday afternoons in huge drill halls in 12 camps on the station. As there can be three courts in each hall, at least a dozen games are possible every night.

Although the recruits' training period is short, new men will come along to replace those who have departed. Inter-company, inter-battalion and inter-regimental competition will prevail.

Other flourishing sports on the Great Lakes program are touch football, swimming, boxing, indoor track and judo, the last named a combination of wrestling and jujitsu.

To make athletics more attractive to the sailor, Lieut. Commander C. W. Davis awards extra liberties as prizes to the players on the winning teams, and as far as a sailor is concerned, there couldn't be a richer reward.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

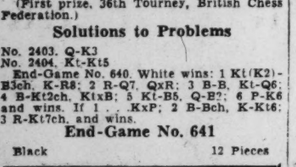
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

November 21, 1942

Problem No. 2505

By Comins Mansfield, Glasgow

Black 6 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
2Q4kt/q2p3K/2Kt5/1RbkB2R/p7/Kt1P5/-8/1B6

White to play and mate in two

(Dedicated to F. Gamage on his 60th birthday, and contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2506

By E. M. Hassberg

Black 9 Pieces

White 7 Pieces
Qb3kktR/4p1q1/kt1B2p1B/4Kt3/4p2p/-2R5/8/K7

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, 36th Tourney, British Chess Federation.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2403. Q-K3
No. 2404. Kt-Kt5
End-Game No. 640. White wins: 1 Kt(K2)-B3ch, K-R8; 2 R-Q7, QxR; 3 B-B, Kt-Q6; 4 B-Kt2ch, KtxB; 5 Kt-B5, Q-E?; 6 P-K6 and wins. If 1 . . . KxP; 2 B-Bch, K-Kt6; 3 R-Kt7ch, and wins.

End-Game No. 641

Black 12 Pieces

White 11 Pieces
Black to play and win

(Viskhireff - Alekhine, Correspondence game, 1908. Alekhine was only 15 at the time.)

Amateur Championship

The first National Amateur Championship Tournament was concluded two weeks ago at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York. This tournament was sponsored by the United States Chess Federation, and L. Walter Stephens, vice-president, acted as tournament director. Preliminaries qualified 10 players and three from sections distant from New York were seeded. Here is the final standing:

Jackson	9	3	Almgren	5½	6½
Chauvenet	8½	3½	Westbrock	5½	6½
Meitner	8½	3½	Gustafson	4	8
Saperstein	8½	3½	McCready	3½	8½
Hallman	8	4	Langfelder	3½	9½
Ferryman	7½	4½	Fondiller	0	12
Martin	7	5			

Saperstein, under Federation ruling, was declared second prize winner because he defeated Jackson. Meitner, who drew with Jackson, was declared third, and Chauvenet fourth.

George Sturgis, president of the federation, and L. Walter Stephens donated trophy prizes.

Salzburg Tourney

Alekhine won a double-round tourney held in Salzburg this summer. Among the contestants was Paul Keres, who competed in the 1941 Russian Championship. Apparently Keres had returned to his native Estonia by the time the Nazis ousted the Soviets. One of the features of the November Chess Review is Horowitz's annotation of the two games Alekhine won from Keres in Salzburg.

Jackson Game

Here is how the new Amateur Champion disposed of the Southern Champion, who was leading the tournament at the time. Chauvenet's favorite Petroff drifted into an interesting pawn ending in which he was outplayed.

Petroff Defense

Jackson White	Chauvenet Black	Jackson White	Chauvenet Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	29 P-KB4	K-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	30 P-B5	K-K2
3 KtxP	P-Q3	31 K-K3	K-B2
4 Kt-KB3	KtxP	32 K-B3	K-Kt2
5 Q-K2	Q-K2	33 K-Kt3	K-R3
6 P-Q3	Kt-KB3	34 R-R4	R-QKt1
7 B-Kt5	B-K3	35 P-Kt3	R-QR
8 P-Q4	P-KR3	36 K-R4	R-Kt8(a)
9 BxKt	PxB	37 RxP	R-K5ch
10 Kt-B3	P-Q4	38 K-R3	K-Kt4
11 Castles	Kt-B3	39 RxP	R-K7
12 Q-Kt5	Castles	40 RxQBP	RxQBP
13 P-QR3	Q-Q3	41 P-Kt4	RxKBP
14 Q-R4	B-KKt5	42 P-Kt5	K-B5
15 B-Kt5	P-R3	43 R-KKt7	P-R5
16 BxKt	QxB	44 R-Kt4ch	K-P
17 QxQ	PxQ	45 R-QKt4	P-Q5
18 P-R3	BxKt	46 RxP	K-K4
19 PxB	B-Q3	47 R-QKt4	R-B6ch
20 K-Q2	QR-K	48 KxP	RxP
21 QR-KKt	QR-KKt1	49 P-Kt6	R-R
22 Kt-R4	R-Kt4	50 P-B6	K-Q3
23 P-R4	R-Kt3	51 R-QB4	R-Rch
24 RxR	PxR	52 K-Kt4	P-B4ch
25 P-R5	PxP	53 KxP	R-QKt1
26 Kt-B5	BxKt	54 P-B7	RxP
27 PxKt	P-R5	55 P-B8(Q)	Resigns
28 RxP	P-KR4		

(a) 36 . . . R-R2; 37 R-Kt4, R-R; 38 R-Kt7 is no more inviting.

Chauvenet Game

L. R. Chauvenet, University of Virginia student and present Southern Champion, led the Amateur tournament practically to the close. Since he had to finish his schedule ahead of time, his last few games were crowded into two or three days, and were perhaps not up to his usual standard. But not the game below, in which his Petroff defeated Sergeant Donald Hallman of the United States Marines.

Petroff Defense

Hallman White	Chauvenet Black	Hallman White	Chauvenet Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 Castles	KR-K
3 KtxP	P-Q3	15 Q-B2	B-B4
4 Kt-B3	KtxP	16 Kt(B3)-Q4	B-Kt3
5 Q-K2	Q-K2	17 B-K2	KtxKt
6 P-Q3	Kt-KB3	18 KtxKt	P-B4
7 B-Kt5	B-K3	19 Kt-Kt3	Q-R5
8 QR-Q2	P-KR3	20 R(R1)-K	QxP
9 B-R4	P-KKt4	21 K-Q2	P-B5
10 B-Kt3	Kt-B3	22 R-QR	QxKt
11 P-KR3	B-Kt2	and Black won	
12 P-QB3	CastlesQR		

Carlson's Eleven Wins Navy Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Intramural football honors at the Navy's Pre-Flight School went to the Vindicator Squadron, coached by Ensign Bob Carlson, former Minnesota end, who lost one game in nine starts and rolled up a total of 108 points to their opponents' 38.

Squadron football at the school is a highlight of the fall program of compulsory sports competition. Squadron teams are named after 12 types of naval aviation craft, including the Vindicators, Buccaneers, Coronados, Catalinas, Wildcats and others. They are balanced throughout their season by their makeup which includes an equal proportion of new and advanced cadets.

Five football games were held among the 12 squadrons each week throughout the fall season.

Carlson's Vindicator team started out on a winning streak with Bill Menke, All-America basketball star but a newcomer to football, as his ace, playing end. Menke's graduation, with other stars, left the Vindicators with reduced strength, but they continued to drive through for their winning record.

College Soccer

Results Nov. 20
By the Associated Press

Yale 2, Harvard 0.
Yale Jayvees-Freshmen 3, Harvard Jayvees 1.

McCarthy Is Busy Taking Care of Mail

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The postman still rings daily at Joe McCarthy's Buffalo home carrying letters of sympathy on the downfall of the New York Yankees in the World Series.

"I have been amazed," the Yankee manager said. "I never received so many fan letters in any one season, or for that matter in any two seasons."

The letters began arriving shortly after the American Leaguers bowed to the St. Louis Cardinals, and although the number has declined in recent weeks, they are still coming steadily.

"I can't tell you how many letters, but they've come in by the hundreds and most of them carry the same line, 'Don't let it worry you,'" McCarthy asserted. "And it's surprising, there are as many letters from the West and from foreign countries as there are from the East. It's good to know the Yankees have so many loyal fans in so many faraway places."

One letter was from Joe Bates, an air-raid warden in a little English country town near London. Five years ago he wrote McCarthy a letter of congratulation on winning the American League championship.

"He told me how much he enjoyed baseball, but the papers over there didn't carry much news about it," McCarthy said. "So we sent him a subscription to The Sporting News."

This year, Bates listened to a short-wave radio broadcast of the series.

"He called every turn of every game in his letter," McCarthy added, "and wound up by saying that the Yankees didn't get the breaks. I'd say he's our No. 1 fan in England."

Marse Joe has answered all of the letters himself on his typewriter.

Iowa Cage Card Being Revised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Alterations now are being made in the University of Iowa's basketball schedule and the revised lineup of games may not be known until the Big Ten meeting in Chicago Dec. 8 and 9.

Director E. G. Schroeder said that Major John L. Griffith, the conference commissioner, now is redrawing the Big Ten schedule. Originally it had 13 games, but the number may be reduced to 12 and changes made to eliminate some traveling.

It is possible that Iowa will play two games with the same team on a trip, such as meeting Minnesota on Saturday and Monday, and similarly that an opponent will come to Iowa City for Saturday and Monday games. Baseball schedules for years have included two games with one opponent on a trip.

There is a strong possibility, he said, that several of the non-conference games may be cancelled. The conference thas agreed to hold travel to a minimum because of overcrowded transportation conditions.

Kansas Quintet Loses Two Service Contests

LAWRENCE, Kan. (AP)—Dr. Forrest C. Allen, University of Kansas basketball coach, said basketball games scheduled with the Iowa City (Iowa) Pre-Flight School and the Fort Leavenworth (Kan.) Army Team has been canceled at the request of the two service teams.

Allen and Lieut. Commander Larry Snyder of the Iowa Pre-Flight coaching staff had informed him that the Seahawks' entire intercollegiate basketball program had been ordered canceled because "of transportation and other difficulties."

Advance on Cricket Field May Be Matched on Diamond

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Australia, as it did in cricket against England, will some day successfully challenge the United States for world supremacy in baseball. Admittedly the indications that such a thing will happen are very slight at present, but so were they in 1877 when the first Australian cricket team went to England to try for top honors in the national game of that country.

Each Australian player had to pay his own expenses and cricketers and enthusiasts of the old country knew so little about them that one leading English cricketer inquired about their color, wondering whether they were aborigines or white men. Also their playing ability was thought to be of such a low standard that they could only secure playing dates with second-class clubs.

However, they quickly showed that they had learned well the fundamental lessons taught them by English professionals and had profited by playing against the various English teams that had toured Australia. Success followed success and toward the end of their tour this much underrated team was invited to play against the famous Marylebone Club on its picturesque ground in London.

Different in 1882

Naturally the Australians were keen to show their capabilities and they dismissed the first-class team for 33 runs in the first innings and 19 in the second, winning the match with nine wickets to spare. On their next visit in 1882 things were vastly different and among other first-class engagements a test match against the best eleven men of England was scheduled. This the Australians won by seven runs, the match being since known as the "Battle of the Ashes" and from that sensational beginning the cricketers from Down Under have gone on until today they lead in victories in these tests. In Spofforth, Turner, Blackham, Trumper, Hill, Bradman, Grimmett, O'Reilly, and many others, the island continent produced cricketers without a superior in their particular specialty.

And now (as the following short resume of the Melbourne 1942 baseball season will show) there are indications that athletic history is going to repeat itself with a change in one of the principals and another type of sport. This time the United States in baseball will take the place in that game that England occupied in cricket and Australia will again play the role of the friendly rival.

Showed Superiority

When the baseballers of the United States Forces in Melbourne early this year began to compete against the Aussies they quickly showed their superiority and in the match against the Victorian All-Stars on July 4 won 4-to-1. Three American teams were assembled to compete in the Victorian Baseball Association's schedule and the Yankees outplayed all opponents and became the first American team to win a premiership in Melbourne.

Next they entered the competition for the Victorian State championship and in an exhibition game before the competition opened gave a great display of long hitting, driving out five nome runs. In the first game for the championship they amassed 15 hits, won 12-to-4 and seemed to have an easy time ahead. However, in their next engagement they met a young Aussie pitcher, Jack Ellis, who refused to be awed by the Yankee hitters and let them down with one hit, losing the game on his team's errors.

While this was a narrow escape the Yankees came back in their next game and, principally by scoring five runs in the first inning, won 7-to-4, this victory putting them into the final against the Melbourne Club. Leading pitcher for that team was 17-year old Ross Straw who proceeded to show the Yankees that he had no respect for their hitting ability by allowing them only one hit while he made three himself and was the major factor in his team's 4-to-1 triumph.

Splendid Pitching

Straw's splendid pitching in the championship final earned him the assignment to pitch for the Victorian Baseball Association's All-Star team against the All-Star American team. Again he was a problem to the Americans, hurling 81 strikes out of 110 deliveries and struck out 18. His season's record was 15 victories in 17 games, 10 of these were shutouts and he struck out 153. The performances of these two young Australian pitchers (Straw and Ellis) vertifies a statement we have made before—that potentially the Australians are the equal of the athletes of any other country. Also the success of the two youngsters will inspire others to develop the ability to excel in the grand American game. And some day, we repeat, Australia will successfully compete against the United States for world supremacy.

H. Archie Richardson.

Youth Has Edge Among American League Goalies

Youth has an edge on experience—in numbers anyway—among the goaltenders in the American Hockey League this seaon, a perusal of the line-ups of the eight clubs divided between the Eastern and Western Divisions reveals.

Bill Bell of the Buffalo Bisons is the baby of the cage guardians. He is a 17-year-old youngster who is being tried out by Eddie Shore, and thus far his work has been more than satisfactory, as the Bisons' record to date bears testimony to.

Other goalies who come within the youthful category are: Floyd Perras of the Indianapolis Capitols, Jimmy Franks of the Pittsburgh Hornets, Nick Damore of the Hershey Bears, and Paul Gauthier of the Washington Lions.

The experienced trio is made up of Alex Wood of the New Haven Eagles, who has taken over in place of Lloyd Storie, who was on loan from Cleveland, and who looks promising; Mike Karakas of the Providence Reds, and Bill Beveridge of the Cleveland Barons.

Check to Army, Navy

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—A check for $100,000, representing payment for the radio broadcast rights to the Army-Navy football game to be played at Annapolis Nov. 28, was presented to Army and Navy officials at a reception here last night.

Segura Bests Budge

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Pancho Segura, University of Miami tennis star, scored his second straight exhibition victory over the world's professional net champion, Don Budge.

Budge, physical training instructor at the Embry-Riddle School, also lost to the two-fisted net champ from Ecuador last Sunday, in the first of their exhibition matches.

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choice of vegetable and potato
Hubbard Duxbury Squash Fresh Garden Peas
Creamed Silver Onions Hawaiian Sweet Potatoes
Cream Whipped Potatoes Baked Idaho Potato
Mixed Green Salad
Assorted Hot Rolls Wheat Wafers
Hot Cheese Muffins
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Greek, Chinese, and Negro Art

By Jan Gordon

London

Three exhibitions which sufficiently represent the three prime sources of contemporary pictorial experiment are simultaneously on view here. They are the exhibitions of Greek Art (3000 B.C.—A.D. 1938) at the Royal Academy, of Chinese Art (1000 B.C.—A.D. 1900) at 13 Regent Street, for Lady Cripps' United Aid to China Fund, and of Negro Art at the Berkley Galleries, Davies Street, W. 1.

The three exhibitions are not of equal weight. The Greek is, in a highly condensed way, a full-dress review of some 5,000 years of continual creation. The Chinese, generously lent by Spink and Son, though it includes one fine Chou bronze food vessel, a dramatic horse and rider (T'ang), a Ming album portrait of Kublai Khan, and two wooden Bodhisattvas, is largely of the charming though decadent Ch'ien Lung period, which was about contemporaneous with Reynolds and the wave of Chinoiseries in Europe. Negro art at its best was produced during the century after that, for although the Benin bronzes may be earlier, the wooden masks and carvings are dated merely by the capacity to resist worm and corruption in so destructive a climate.

* * *

Nevertheless, the three exhibitions contain enough significant material to excite the reflective and to remind us of the "revelations" which have changed the aim of modern art research.

The Greek exhibition is particularly valuable as a corrective to the attitude which, revolting from the long dominance of the "Classic" over the European academies, has agreed to debunk Greek art in revenge for the comparatively short post-Phidian period which so littered the art schools with plaster of Paris incubi that became the purgatories of students and a false measuring rod for talent.

But, as the exhibition clearly shows, Greek art has had a number of distinct phases, the early Aegean, the Archaic, the Geometric, the Classic and its decadence, the Byzantine, and the later folk arts derived from undying traditions.

* * *

The chief preoccupations of Greek art are revealed in its earliest manifestation, first an intense interest in nature as "spectacle." Minoan art, as far back as 3000 B.C., which is almost as far as any art can be dated, is descriptive with astonishing capacity. The mathematically formal mind of the Greek, which is distinct from the emotionally formal mind of the Chinese, comes out later but is already visible in the shape of a Minoan pottery askos decorated with an octopus in bistre. An intensive period of geometric decoration was paralleled with an increasing interest in factual record and in dramatic movement, as shown on the remarkable vase paintings.

Mathematical and humanistic ideals can be measurably attained. After that, what is there to do but make elegant variations or mass production? Nevertheless, the innate sensitiveness of the Greek persists in the coins and small bronze or Tanagra figures. It rises again, refreshed by the Oriental, in the Byzantine, and the memory persists in the native embroideries and pottery which never forget the heritage of form and geometric decoration.

* * *

Yet, overwhelming though it may be in its best aspects, Greek art remains an intellectual and an aloof art. The facts were found by an observant mind, the forms were controlled by a scientific one, but the two had difficulties in pulling together. In China a different method of approach was innate, the emotional. The contest between fact and form, which has so continually pestered Western art, did not arise. In Chinese art facts have been respected as long as they can convey the desired emotion, but no further; their forms have been refined by the same system. Both in their way defy perfectibility; there can be no measuring rod.

The right of "emotion" to dominate both factual and formal statements was not properly recognized in Western art until Turner, Degas, Cézanne, and their followers brought it to the fore. The subsequent pursuit of this at the expense of accurate representation (distortion) is one of the features of "modern" art by which many spectators have been disturbed.

Though Negro art still remains to us much of a mystery, the conditions for its development are clear: inadequate tools, resistant materials that prevented close imitation had there been a desire for it, an uncanny instinct for effect in shape and quality, and a vivid sense of the supposed powers of magic. These combined to produce works which (once they are studied away from the old notion that they were just odd, incompetent grotesques) have been a drastic correction to the old Western idea of "beauty" and the "polite" arts, and an affirmation of the spiritual value of the once almost despised caricature.

Western art has now had only about 40 years to bring about a fusion of these three vitally different conceptions and employ them for contemporary purposes. No wonder its many attempts, on such various lines, remain strange to a public which is still very largely ignorant of what has been happening.

Eileen Darby

Scene from "The Pirate"

Lea Penman, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in the new S. N. Behrman comedy which opens at the Martin Beck Theater, in New York, on Nov. 25.

Richard Tucker

On "The Great Big Doorstep"

Joy Geffen and John Morny in the new comedy by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett which begins an engagement at the Morosco Theater, New York, on Nov. 26.

Philadelphia Sculptors

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Sculpture, grudgingly given space at the Art Alliance several years ago, as a gesture to sculpture members who felt, rightly, that Philadelphia needed better facilities for the display of that particular medium, not only has proved its popular appeal but is now being accorded a major exhibition as an annual event.

The present showing is one of the most attractive exhibitions held at the Art Alliance, both in content and in display, for the sculptors reveal a sense of showmanship that is as much a necessity today in the presentation of art as in merchandising.

* * *

As a cross section of contemporary effort in the medium the exhibition is particularly suggestive. Full-formed baroque curves vie for popularity with a leaning toward severe archaism of forms. You find, also, that while the present urge toward stone as basic material tends to eliminate detail, enthusiasm for such ultimately hard but malleable materials as cast stone, cement, or ceramic clay provide the sculptor with a less restricted range of possible modeled forms.

True, the once popular emphasis on detail that turned sculpture into a solidified illustration has almost disappeared. In its place is greater appreciation for simplicity, and a more dignified analysis of shapes.

This simplification extends even to compositions that reveal an undercurrent of the baroque. "Sleepy Girl," for instance, by Gladys Edgerly Bates, with its complicated play of full, round, twisting forms, aptly echoed by the twist of the hair braid, perpetuates the baroque while, at the same time, it clings to contemporary appreciation for greater simplicity in the forms themselves.

Sleekness, on the other hand, characterizes Peter Fingesten's "Young Woman," a standing figure, with an upward surge of movement; while suavity and keen-edged conventionalization mark "The Dancer," by Jane Stewart Ligget.

But not all the sculptural conceptions resolve themselves into a study in curves. Angles are still with us, notably in two reliefs of dancing bodies designed for plexiglas by Clare Sorensen Dieman.

It is interesting, psychologically, to contrast Fingesten's "Young Woman," essentially feminine and European in feeling (Fingesten is a refugee from Italy), with the basically American "Young Woman," robust, shoulders back, purposefully striding forward, by Clara Bratt.

* * *

Where stone or wood is used the grain or veining often plays an important part in the handling of the composition. "Torso," a cherry wood creation, by James House, Jr., cleverly follows in its full, voluptuous curves the circular grain of the basic material. Likewise, Jeanne Urich relies on the blue veining of a bit of marble to add zest to her portrait of a flat-nosed young man.

Archaisms are almost all confined to stone, and you discover adherence to one particular convention—the hewing of heads with hair left in rough stone and feature masks highly polished. Sometimes the archaism follows a negroid trend, sometimes that of a more Egyptian influence. Among such compositions are Lilliana Cullen's "Concentration" and a head by Jean Nelke West.

Perhaps one of the most discussed figures in the exhibition will be the lean, gaunt wood carving of Abraham Lincoln by James House, Jr.

Americans to the Fore

By Oscar Thompson

New York

"American conductors for American music" has been a recurring cry from American composers and others not altogether satisfied with the increasing measure of attention which our foreign-born symphony have been devoting to the native product. The New York Philharmonic-Symphony has had one of the species and in his fortnight of concerts with that century-old orchestra he has placed American compositions on every program. Meanwhile Arturo Toscanini and Leopold Stokowski have conducted all-American lists in appearances with the NBC Symphony.

At his first concert, Howard Barlow led the Philharmonic in performances of William Schuman's "American Festival" Overture and Robert Russell Bennett's "Etudes for Orchestra." Both have been discussed in these columns in the past and about all that need be said is that the tongue-in-the-cheek humor of the Bennett pieces was a little more obvious at this re-hearing.

The conductor's second program brought back to currency not only the "Indian" Suite of Edward MacDowell, which in recent years has figured rarely on the programs of the major orchestras, but with it the Prelude which John Knowles Paine composed for a performance of the "Oedipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles at Harvard University in 1881. The overture by the pater familias of the so-called New England school of composers left by no means the impression of something defunct: it was sturdy and sure in its workmanship, more than agreeable in its basic ideas, and spoke sensibly and confidently for the culture that gave it birth.

Though he was not one of the group of distinguished Americans of the last generation who were pupils of Paine, George Whitefield Chadwick was certainly of the New England school. However, his "Jubilee" (from "Symphonic Sketches") has as little that is new or not already determined to disclose to us of today as has the MacDowell "Indian" Suite; hence it can be saluted without further comment, in dealing with the American works of Mr. Barlow's third program. Something more specific must be said, however, of Bernard Herrmann's Symphony No. 1 and Morton Gould's American Symphonette No. 2.

* * *

The Herrmann symphony is a large and pretentious work that sprawls and builds its climaxes in such a way as to bring on an equal number of anti-climaxes. There is much violent dissonance, alternating with passages that are excessively sweet. The successive movements go up hill and down, but where the work eventually arrives this listener is not prepared to say.

In his semi-popular Symphonette, Mr Gould has written more racily and less pretentiously. The little "Pavane" that is its second movement (and which is said to have become a favorite with high school orchestra) is saucily attractive. The first and third movements are showier, but less fetching.

Mr Gould figured also on both of the NBC American music programs. His "Lincoln Legend" was conducted by Mr. Toscanini and his "Spirituals" for string choir and orchestra by Mr. Stokowski. The "Lincoln" opus makes free use of "John Brown's Body" and "The Old Gray Mare," without fashioning any recognizable portrait of the emancipator. A work of symphonic character and in no sense a potpourri of Negro melodies, 'Spirituals" puts to better uses Mr Gould's unquestioned skill in orchestral writing. But this does not succeed in making its basic material sound other than commonplace. Mr. Toscanini's program included Charles Martin Loeffler's "Memories of My Childhood," Paul Creston's Choric Dance No. 2 and—wonder of wonders—George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue." Mr. Stokowski's had a spot for Harold Triggs' "The Bright Land." The Triggs work came to the ears as a very creditable praxis in orthodox string writing. But the Choric Dance of Creston had a swirl and a bite that gave it an interest not solely technical. It should be heard again.

* * *

Remaining for mention is Deems Taylor's new set of variations, "Marco Takes a Walk," introduced at the last of Mr. Barlow's concerts. The well-worn pun, "well-tailored," describes it as aptly as it does any of the earlier Taylor works to which it has been applied.

If scarcely the brilliant virtuoso of the baton that Toscanini is, or Stokowski without a baton, Mr Barlow proved that he had substantial good qualities as a conductor and he played no favorites in the bestowal of his enthusiasm on the American works he elected to present.

Scottish Art Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

The forty-eighth exhibition of the Society of Scottish Artists is now on view. In Glasgow the Institute of Fine Arts is holding its Annual.

The Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts opened its eighty-first exhibition in the beautiful Kelvingrove Galleries, lent by the Corporation. The galleries are free and large crowds are visiting the show. So many artists are away on war work that old works had to be borrowed to add to a fine contemporary show. Many of the pictures lent belong to the Glasgow school; others are examples of Nineteenth century French painting.

The Glasgow school is seen at its best in one of E. A. Walton's landscapes, "By Still Waters," decorative in design and fine in quality. His water color portrait, "Joe," is outstanding. There is also a portrait by Sir James Guthrie and a typical arrangement by Peploe, and still-life studies by Leslie Hunter. Pictures by the late James Kay and William Walls are worthy memorials.

Among contemporary child studies are "The Check Dress," by W. O. Hutchinson; "Margaret," by James McBey, and "Sleeping Child," by A. A. M'Glashan. David S. Ewart has a fine portrait of Vice-Admiral F. G. Chilton, and Hamish Paterson's self-portrait is cleverly handled.

The Society of Scottish Artists, in the galleries of the Royal Scottish Academy, shows a high standard and a strong individual note. Stability and dignity are represented by many of the senior members of the society, and the hanging is excellent. Several works by Mrs. Josephine Miller (the first A. R. S. A.) are worked out in a rhythmic design. There are still-lifes by William MacTaggart, and a highly individual impression of "Temple," by W. G. Gillies. A dextrous and subtle portrait study by Principal Robert Lyon is arresting.

The applied art section is excellent, and loan works showing calligraphy and illuminated manuscripts are a feature.

Opera and Concert in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Verdi's "Rigoletto" (Nov. 9) opened the first week of the Chicago Opera Company's season, the performance of "Aïda" two evenings before having been outside the ordinary subscription series. "Rigoletto" was set forth with considerable effectiveness. Josephine Antoine, who sang Gilda, revealed remarkable improvement since her last appearance in Chicago. The voice has been made more flexible, more ingratiating in delivery, and Miss Antoine's "Caro Nome" was so admirably sung that it evoked a gale of enthusiasm from the listeners.

John Charles Thomas was the Rigoletto, and an excellent one. Jan Kiepura's presentation of the Duke of Mantua, lacking nothing in beauty of tone, was given a characterization that was debonair enough to make the scamp of Verdi's opera plausible. The opera was preceded by a ballet, the principal feature of which was Ruth Page's version of Ravel's "Bolero," which was a striking affair.

Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Nov. 11) brought forward Josephine Tuminia in the part of the heroine. That artist disclosed an attractive voice and a liking for mezza-voce singing that sometimes made her efforts difficult to hear, particularly in a large theater like the Civic Opera House. Yet Miss Tuminia made a good impression, and her Mad Song was presented with no little brilliancy of style. James Melton made evident an appealing voice, if only a moderate amount of dramatic force. Pietro Cimara conducted.

Each Friday of the season the company devotes its opera to the Chicago Board of Education, whose teachers and students—not to mention the public in general—attend in great numbers. Flotow's "Martha," sung in English, was chosen for the performance of Nov. 13. It is difficult to explain or condone the extraordinary tricks which the stage direction plays upon the opening scene. Miss Antoine's light and fluent vocalization was highly effective in the music of Martha. Coe Glade, as Nancy, gave a musical comedy touch to the reading of the work. Douglas Beattie's Plunkett was notable for his remarkable diction—an important asset to humorous scenes that are sung in English.

Bizet's "Carmen" was presented at a matinee (Nov. 14), with Coe Glade in the title role, and with Raoul Jobin as Don José. Miss Glade's voice is less effective than otherwise it would be because it is faultily produced, and her acting of Carmen sadly burlesques a part which the singer's natural talent for the theater might make impressive. Mr. Jobin was elegant and vocally polished in Bizet's music, and George Czaplick's Escamillo was a great success, even granting that the Toreador's song lies too low for him, as it does for most baritones.

That evening, Gounod's "Faust" was presented with one of the best casts the local company has vouchsafed to the opera for many seasons. Mr. Crooks gave an excellent reading of Faust, and Nicola Moscona's Mephistopheles was well sung. Valentin, who generally is entrusted to a minor artist, was set forth on this occasion by John Charles Thomas, whose superb voice and authoritative histrionism made the role stand out with remarkable distinction. Licia Albanese, as Marguerite, showed herself to be well endowed as to voice and she was effective in its handling. The orchestra was conducted by Fausto Cleva, a newcomer, who was efficient if only because he gave life and spirit to a hackneyed score.

In memory of Frederick Stock, a special program was given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Hans Lange, at its concerts on Nov. 10 and the following Thursday and Friday. The program began with the late conductor's transcription of the Passacaglia and Fugue originally written by Bach for harpsichord with two manuals, but most frequently played on the organ. No work could have been chosen that would have shown Stock's command of orchestral writing more vividly.

There was then set forth his Symphonic Variations, written in an early period when he was still a member of Theodore Thomas' viola section in the Chicago Orchestra. For a musician in his early twenties the composition was extraordinarily mature, particularly in its grasp of all the color on the orchestral palette. The concert ended with Strauss' "Heldenleben," which Mr. Lange and his forces read with real devotion. It was all in all a concert of which one man who had led the orchestra for so many years would have been greatly proud.

Russia in Exile

By Harold Hobson

London

The Russia of Chekhov is now Russia in exile. Peter Ustinov's "House of Regrets," which is being presented at the Arts Theater for the first time on any stage, is a study of a group of White Russians in London. The spirit of the Ranevskys broods over them; it is not only when the old admiral Konstantin Papanin (John Ruddock) asks the Communist girl Marina Barinova (Lalage Lewis) whether it is to individual or collective man that the world owes the achievement of a tree that the audience hears the rustle of the boughs of the "Cherry Orchard."

The gray-bearded general Andrei Cherevenko (Max Adrian), proving with irascible optimism and a drawing board how simple a matter it is to overthrow the Bolsheviks with a series of cavalry charges; the aged Grigori Tansmann, the choregrapher (Noel Willman), quavering over the old glories of "Petrouchka" and the "Casse-Noisette" and the Marinsky Theater; even the admiral himself, who at the first sight appears to be, with his quiet humor and imperturbable calm, the very incarnation of common sense—they all come out of that ancient decaying house in the Russia of the Tsar, trailing clouds of a tarnished and vanishing splendor. They live most richly in their memories of the past; and even their hopes are a projection into the future of what used to be.

Mr. Ustinov's work is a satire. But it is a kindly satire. He laughs at his irritable general, and his ancient dancer, and his enthusiastic middle-aged lady (Christine Silver) whose whole delight is in liturgical church services, but his heart is touched with pity. He knows that they have no future; the world has no use for them any longer; they cannot cope with its demands; they have nothing to offer to it but a futile gentleness and a recollection of ended glory; he sees their folly and uselessness and incompetence.

Yet he cannot but remember that once magnificence clothed these people as with a garment, and he is sorry for them as for a thing that time has discarded. It is this mood of melancholy, clear-sighted sympathy that gives to "House of Regrets" its peculiar quality of beauty, and makes it an astonishing achievement for an author who is barely more than 20.

The weakness of the play, in so far as it has a weakness, is one that is common to most of the dramatic work we see in London that is modeled on Chekhov. It is sometimes said that the plot of a good novel should be capable of being told on a postcard. All the story there is to "House of Regrets" would go on a threepenny bit, and then leave plenty of room.

As a matter of fact, the play has no plot, only a sub-plot, and this sub-plot has all the marks of having been told before. We have seen the flashy business man, in this case the leader of a dance band, who runs off with the hero's girl, so often on the stage that we have almost come to believe in him, through sheer intensity of repetition.

Mr. Ustinov seems bored with this part of his play, as well he might be, and writes some of the scenes concerned with it perfunctorily. But David Bird, who plays the dance conductor, is not; he could not attack his role with more zest or invention if it were a new Hamlet; and—incredible triumph—this moth-eaten, frowsty rag-bag of a character comes out fresh and shining.

For the rest, Mr. Ustinov shows his people at three different times—just before the war starts, during the half-hour preceding Neville Chamberlain's announcement of war, and one night in the Blitz. On these occasions they distil the pure essence of themselves, amusing, pathetic, utterly inefficient, and rather beautiful.

A Revival at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

One of the most interesting of recent Abbey revivals was that of "The Country Dressmaker," by George Fitzmaurice. The play dates from the days when the Irish theater was in a state of transition from one and two-act plays, and native authors were seeking escape from the peasant problem, with its inherent tragedy, and finding material for lighter handling.

The central figure is a dressmaker, Julia Shea, whose suitor, Pats Connor, had emigrated to America 10 years before and has long since ceased to write to her. Nevertheless Julia has remained faithful to him. Two daughters of a neighboring farmer have amused themselves by sending Julia Christmas letters supposedly written by the exile, who was actually at the time leading the life of a philanderer. These letters deceive Julia into the belief that she is still loved.

When the play opens Julia has just reluctantly consented to a loveless marriage without knowing that Pats, wearied with the seamy side of life, has arrived back in Ireland. He tells a relation that he wishes to meet the daughter of a farmer with a view to marriage. The man he confides in happens to be the father of the girls who have played the trick on Julia. Being in financial difficulties the farmer resolves to marry off one of the girls to the "returned Yank," hoping thereby to save himself from bankruptcy and the loss of his land.

One of the girls tells Pats the story of the letters. Instead of regarding it as a joke, Connor is touched by Julia's fidelity and goes to her. The farmer tries to prevent the marriage with Julia by circulating reports as to the man's life in Pittsburgh. Complications crowd one upon another, but a happy ending is eventually brought about.

The plot when told sounds simple and even thin. But the author has kept a nice balance between tragedy and farce. The play must be regarded as a quasi-classic, and its revival at the Abbey was an event that had the air of a first night.

Acting honors went to Brid Ni Loingaigh (Bride Lynch) who, as Julia Shea, gave farther evidence of her versatility. Cyril Cusack as the Yank unfortunately lost sight of the man's inherent sincerity and played the part of Pats after the manner of the "stage" returned emigrant, using an accent which this man, who was an out-and-out Irishman, would never have acquired. Michael Dolan gave a delightful study of a fussy old man, and F. J. McCormick was excellent as the overbearing farmer.

The production, by Francis Dermody, was in the best traditions of the earlier Abbey. The play was enthusiastically received and its popularity may be regarded as established.

J. J. H.

San Francisco Opera Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Late last summer, not a few devoted supporters of the San Francisco Opera Company thought that its twentieth autumn season had better be abandoned on account of the war. Optimists, on the other hand, cried, "Let's economize and let's carry on!"

Now the season has taken place. The optimists were proved right. Certain expenses—such as those for new productions—were minimized. Ticket prices were reduced about 12 per cent. Important artists agreed to a similar wartime cut in their fees.

Despite the economies, standards of performance were consistently excellent. Attendance, while below par in some of the highest-priced seats, was sufficient to balance the budget. And few seats remained vacant at any of the 14 performances, for the breach was enthusiastically filled by hundreds and hundreds of men in uniform, some of whom nightly lined up at the box office hours in advance to take advantage of their special price-scale. Add to the company's successes two extraordinarily popular visits to Sacramento and a post-season week in Los Angeles.

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Although the repertory was for the most part safely familiar, General Director Gaetano Merola did find opportunity to produce the unusual. Johann Strauss' "The Bat" and Smetana's "Bartered Bride" were staged in English. Large audiences enjoyed them both. Even so, it must be admitted that "The Bat" ("Die Fledermaus") would have been more at home in a theater more intimate than the War Memorial Opera House. And it must be admitted that the Smetana folk comedy struggled somewhat against the hindrance of a stilted translation.

Walter Herbert ably conducted these two performances. In "Bartered Bride," Josephine Antoine and Charles Kullman were the romantic leads. Outstanding in a lively cast of farceurs were the ingenious Marek Windheim, as the stammering Vashek; Douglas Beattie as the Marriage Broker, and Charles Shiffeler as the Circus Master.

"The Bat" was wittily staged by Herbert Graf. In the sprightly ensemble were Margit Bokor and Mr. Windheim (the Eisensteins); Miss Antoine as the maid; Robert Marshall as the flirtatious tenor; Irra Petina, whose wonderfully versatile stagecraft distinguished the pseudo-male role of the wastrel Prince Orlovsky; John Brownlee as the genial Dr. Falke, and in the speaking role of the jailer—the noted movie comedian, Gene Lockhart.

* * *

From the very first evening, the opera audience adopted a less formal aspect than was customary in the previous brilliant career of the San Francisco Opera Company. "Aida" opened the season and later again filled the house at a matinée. Mr. Merola, in his best form, conducted. An exceptionally effective cast comprised Stella Roman, who not only sang well but also was keenly expressive; the ripe-voiced Bruna Castagna; the reliable, sonorous Frederick Jagel; Robert Weede, who was a magnificently dramatic Amonasro; the superb Ezio Pinza, and the excellent Lorenzo Alvary.

Lily Pons was utterly charming to ear and eye in Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment" and "Lucia." Yet even such an accomplishment as hers, in "Lucia," was rivalled by the gloriously sung Edgardo of the American tenor, Jan Peerce. And in "Traviata," the ravishing beauty of Mr. Peerce's voice and style was balanced by the lovely, poignant Violetta of Bidu Sayao. The baritone of "Lucia" and "Traviata" was Richard Bonelli, whose keen operatic skill overcame the handicap of a voice that was not in its freshest estate. Additional comment is deserved by Mr. Peerce's final "Lucia" scene, which actually recalled the vocal genius of the best Gigli, or even the young Caruso.

"Daughter of the Regiment" had Raoul Jobin as its able, vigorous tenor. And it rejoiced in the comedy of Basso Salvatore Baccaloni and Miss Petina. The latter two artists, together with Miss Sayao (who was a scintillantly pert and lyrical Rosina), Mr. Kullman, Mr. Pinza and Mr. Brownlee, gave the "Barber of Seville" an utterly delightful performance.

Amusements

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A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
WITHOUT LOVE
with KATHARINE HEPBURN & ELLIOTT NUGENT
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of Broadway
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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English War Films at Fine Arts—Thibault at Jordan Hall

'Inside Britain' Presents Varied Views of War Effort

An interesting collection of short English films, gathered together under the title of "Inside Britain," came to the Fine Arts Theater Yesterday, bringing to the screen first-hand impressions of some of the things that have happened in England since the war began and some of the changes that have been brought about in the lives of the people. Though the composite film runs for more than two hours the material is so varied that it is surprising to find how long it takes to unreel.

The quality of the short films which have been combined is uneven, but at their best they reach a remarkably high standard, and even at their less successful moments they hold attention. Some of the transitions tend to be confusing. Perhaps it might have helped to have kept the separate film titles instead of running the films together as though they were all of a piece.

* * *

One of the early pictures, made at the end of the first year of war, traces the experiences of British soldiers from the outbreak of the conflict through the evacuation from Dunkirk. In another, there is a thumbnail account of how a bookkeeper, who made a hobby of mending mousetraps, signed up for training as a mechanic and emerged as a full-fledged worker in Britain's war effort. There is a glimpse of people bombed out of their homes and how their neighbors came to their aid.

Ferry pilots come in for their due share of attention in a film which describes their useful occupation and adds a touch of humor when one of them escapes attack by German raiders without being aware of the risk he has avoided.

One of the most interesting of the films is a war travelogue taking the spectator into Scotland and describing what can be found there, from the sheep-raising regions of the Highlands to the busy shipyards of the Clyde. There is a high dramatic but apparently entirely factual pictorial account of a Commando raid in Norway. And there is a persuasive description of what goes on aboard a troopship during its long journey.

One of the exciting films is that which depicts the adventure of a railroad yard "Wagon chaser," which came to the rescue when he found a fire in a freight car coupled to a car loaded with explosives.

* * *

The film concludes with an episode in which Leslie Howard appears to explain to three soldiers —one from Australia, another from New Zealand, and a third from Vancouver—some of the things in London which should be of particular interest to them.

Through most of the pictures runs an air of casualness and understatement which is typically English. For the most part the films are factual rather than fictional. And in some touches of fiction have been added the characters are plausible enough so that they do not break the mood. Altogether the pictures are informative and entertaining.

E. F. M.

Brush and Ink Sketches of the Cast of 'Junior Miss' at the Wilbur Theater

Left to right: Robert Allen and Katherine Anderson as Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Lynne Arlen as Lois, Cora Sue Collins as Judy, Rosemary Rice as Fuffy Adams, William Whitehead and Marion Edwards as Uncle Willis and Ellen Curtis, and Edgar Mason as J. B. Curtis.

Hollywood Plans And Prospects

Erich Von Stroheim will return to pictures to portray Marshall Erwin Rommel, Germany's desert fighter, in Paramount's "Five Graves to Cairo," which Billy Wilder and Charles Brackett are writing. Mr. Wilder will direct and Mr. Brackett will be associate producer of the film, in which Franchot Tone and Akim Tamiroff will play top roles. Mr. Von Stroheim won film fame in World War No. 1 by his portrayals of German officers. "Five Graves to Cairo" will mark his first work for Paramount since he directed and starred in "The Wedding March" 15 years ago.

* * *

Ann Sheridan and Dennis Morgan will have the starring roles in "The Time Between," novelette by Gail Wilhelm acquired recently by the Warners. It will be the second co-starring venture for the two players, who appeared together in "Wings for the Eagle," Miss Sheridan currently is represented on the screen by "George Washington Slept Here," in which she is co-starred with Jack Benny. Mr. Morgan is at work in "Thank Your Lucky Stars."

* * *

The role of Eileen in Sol Lesser's forthcoming picturization of "Stage Door Canteen" has been awarded to Cheryl Walker. Miss Walker, a stand-in and film bit player, won the role after a star hunt in which more than six hundred actresses and aspirants competed.

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Regis Toomey has joined the cast of Lou Edelman's Columbia production of "Destroyer," which stars Edward G. Robinson with Glenn Ford, Marguerite Chapman, and Edgar Buchanan.

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Photography will be combined with drawings by Dave Fleischer for his cartoon, "Animal Newsreel," which he is producing at Columbia. The cartoon is based on a story by Sam Cobean, about what animals think of human beings.

New Film for Keith's

Abbott and Costello in "Who Done It?" will be seen on the screen at the Keith Memorial beginning Tuesday afternoon at 5 p. m. On the same program will be "Get Hep to Love" with Jane Frazee, Robert Paige, and Gloria Jean.

Concerts to Come

The Mozart Symphony in C major, K.338 (without minuet), is calendared for the Boston Symphony concerts of next week, Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4 in F minor and Prokofieff's Suite, "Lieutenant Kijé," complete the program.

Lopatnikoff's Sinfonietta is to be presented at the concerts of Monday evening, Nov. 30, and Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 1, Mr. Burgin conducting. Other works scheduled for the Monday-Tuesday audiences are the Mahler Symphony No. 1 and the Bach Suite for Flute and Strings, with George Laurent as soloist

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"Messiah" Soloist

Gertrude Gibson, soprano in the Handel and Haydn presentation of "The Messiah," Symphony Hall, evening of Sunday, Dec. 13, comes up the award-winning way. Among her honors are a five-year fellowship at the Julliard Graduate School, and a New York Town Hall début in the Naumburg student competitions. Miss Gibson has an opera record, too, having sung four seasons on the summer stage at Chautauqua, N. Y. Associated with her in "The Messiah" are Winifred Heidt, contralto; Herald Stark, tenor; and Gean Greenwell, bass. Conductor of the oratorio presentation, Thompson Stone.

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Quartet at Museum

Adapting tone to auditorium, the Soldiers and Sailors Committee has arranged for a chamber music performance in the Tapestry Room of the Museum of Fine Arts on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 29, 4 o'clock to 5. The Boston Conservatory String Quartet (Messrs. Elcus, Lauga, Lefranc, and Langendoen), assisted by Margaret Holden, pianist; Marcel Lafosse, trumpet player, and Henry Girard, doublebass will give a program. Service men and their friends, also WAVES and WAACS, are provided for in seating arrangements. Called Victory Concerts, coming off every other week.

* * *

Intimate Style

Chamber music in a "lamp-lit drawing room atmosphere" is announced to be given in Recital Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music on the evening of Dec. 6, Feb. 7, and March 21 at 8:30 o'clock, the Boston String Quartet playing. The ensemble is organized under Conservatory auspices, with membership as follows: Harrison Keller, first violin; Alfred Krips, second violin; Georges Fourel, viola player, and Alfred Zighera, violoncello. The first program comprises the Randall Thompson Quartet in D minor and the César Franck Quartet in D major. Proceeds from the concerts go toward the Conservatory Endowment Fund

* * *

Historic Sound

What a concert sounded like in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries will be shown at the meeting of the Boston Society of Early Music, held at the Women's City Club on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 3 at 8:30 o'clock. Four players—Paul Fedorovsky, descant viol and violin; Albert Bernard, treble viol and viola; Alfred Zighera, viola da gamba; and Putnam Aldrich, harpsichord — comprise the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments as at present organized. Two assisting artists—Olga Averino, soprano; and Norman Olson, violoncello. The music—Fantasies by Gibbons, Italian Concerto for harpsichord by Bach, Sonata for viola da gamba and harpsichord by Hammer, Trio No. 96 by Haydn, and "Orphée" Cantata for soprano by Clérambault.

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Tenor and Violinist

Richard Crooks, tenor, appearing on the platform of Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 6, will have an associate artist in Richard Burgin, the violinist. Mr. Crooks will present songs and opera arias. Mr. Burgin will play pieces by Juon, Sarasate, Wilhelmj, Mozart, and Kreisler.

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Slonimsky Lectures

Nicholas Slonimsky is giving the last three of his series of talks at the Malkin Conservatory of Music, 267 Commonwealth Avenue, on Wednesday evenings, Nov. 25, Dec. 2, and Dec. 9, at 8:15 o'clock. His subject for Nov. 25 is the National School of American Music, illustrated with single movements from trios by Roy Harris and Walter Piston, played by Mr. Slonimsky, Harry Dickson, and Joseph Malkin. For Dec. 2, it is Music in Latin America. For the close, Dec. 9, it is Dmitri Shostakovitch as the Symbol of the Heroic Era in Music.

* * *

Miss Mangini

Mary Mangini, soprano, makes her Boston début in recital at Jordan Hall on Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock. She will have the assistance of Mariam Burroughs, violinist; Frances Snow, flutist, and Benoit Goulet, pianist.

'Pied Piper' at Exeter

At the Exeter beginning Sunday and continuing through Wednesday the feature films will be "The Pied Piper," with Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall, and Anne Baxter; and "Sons of the Sea," with Michael Redgrave and Valerie Hobson.

Art Exhibitions

Two exhibitors are showing their work at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, through Nov. 27. Mrs. George L. Reynolds is showing water colors and Miss Muriel Caswall, sculptures.

Mrs. Reynolds' pictures are still-lifes, most of them flowers. She paints the blossoms clearly, controlling the fluid pigment down to small details, tracing the elusive contours el gibly. Few floral portraitists in water color have such a calm and controlled procedure. Outsanding flower pieces are magnolias, an orchid, single dahlias, rhododendrons, dogwood, single peonies, gladiolus, and asters.

Miss Caswall's sculpture runs to modest dimensions. She has modeled some little figurines, plaques, and portraits. Her most imposing piece is a relief portrayal of Keats, done after a life mask. It was modeled sparely and thoughtfully. The relief portrait of Dirk Struik is wrought with a great deal more detail. Some small imaginative pieces show how this sculptor strives to achieve a harmonious blend of the realistic and the fanciful.

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Stained Glass Show

On Monday and Tuesday there will be shown at the studio of Charles Connick, 9 Harcourt Street, stained glass made recently for the south transept of Saint Vincent Ferrer's Church, New York City. There are four lancet-panels, surmounted with medallions and tracery.

The window was designed for the special needs of the unobstructive light of a southern exposure. The cool and warm tonalities are evenly distributed in a sumptuous "palette" of golden hues, deep blue, emerald, and ruby with silvery white accents. The window will be installed at considerable elevation and the design is consequently enlarged to allow for distance. We in Boston may see it here at close range and examine the intricate details closely.

D. A.

Concert to Be Later Due to Air Raid Test

Becaus of the scheduled air raid test, the concert of Polyna Stoska in Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon will start at 3:45 instead of 3:30, in order to allow more time to ticket holders who may be stopped in traffic.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

The Sun Field—At the Colonial, beginning Wednesday, Nov. 25. Comedy dramatization by Milton Lazarus of Heywood Broun's story, with Joel Thomas Ashley in the leading role, that of a ball player, The cast includes Ruth Weston, Claudia Morgan, Florence Sundstrom, Larry Fletcher, Katherine Meskill, Fay Baker, John Call, Robert Simon, Frank Otto, Joseph Garry, William Roselle, and Herbert Duffy.

Further Ahead

The Firefly—At the Majestic, beginning on Monday evening, Nov. 30. Revised version of the Friml operetta, with Emma Otero to head the cast.

Arsenic and Old Lace—At the Colonial, beginning Monday Dec. 14. Return engagement of the play seen here last season, this time with Boris Karloff to head the cast. Two weeks' engagement.

Spring Again—At the Plymouth, beginning Christmas night. Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith in the comedy by Isabel Leighton and Bertram Bloch, presented by Guthrie McClintic, which ran for nine months in New York last season. In the cast will be Ann Andrews, Michel Rosenberg, Jayne Cotter, Richard Stevenson, Ben Lackland, Charlotte Bemis, and Edmon Ryan. The play will be included in the Theater Guild—American Theater Society subscription list.

Tenor Heard in Recital

Exacting is the word for the audience that attended on the singing of Conrad Thibault, baritone, at Jordan Hall last evening, and masterful is the word to describe the performance the artist gave. Away up at the top must be rated Mr. Thibault's vocal powers, and somewhere up there the mark must be set also for his accompanist, Alderson Mowbray.

People who are hearing these days of the achievements of sailors on the seas and of soliders on the continents necessarily expect much from their entertainers. They are so accustomed to accounts of heroic deeds that they will have nothing but the best from persons who take to the platform to show their abilities. Musicians may not let us down in wartime. They do not dare to.

* * *

Mr. Thibault offered a big program of songs in English, French and Spanish; and if he did not meet all possible demands, he met enough in tone, style, execution, all three. He got as close, too, to his fastidious listeners as they would allow, and at moments he won their enthusiastic approval. But they never let up in their insistence on tall effort. They did not come out to give the visitor an easy time nor to surrender themselves to languorous musing.

As for the singer, he seemed to have known beforehand what he had to face, and he stood completely prepared. Never did a song interpreter have his material better in hand, never did a vocalist have the mechanics of his job more thoroughly in control.

* * *

Two old airs to begin with, a sustained one by Handel, "Defend Her," and a light and gay one by Veracini, "Pastoral," let him display his technique at the extremes of the noble manner and the fanciful. Then the old Duparc "L'Invitation au Voyage," let him put himself in comparison with baritones of other days, and the difficult Duparc "La Vague et la Cloche" permitted him to show a point or two wherein he has advanced on former ones.

Along with his accompanist, he went to trouble extraordinary in a group of Russian pieces, which he recited to English texts. The house seemed to relent slightly there, as though willing he should shift to easier fields of action. Thereafter he betook himself to the Spanish school of song—Barrera y Calleja, Albeniz, La Parra, and Granados —and distinguished himself. The Spanish is surely going to be one of his best lines. He ended American—Carpenter, Watts, a Negro spiritual, and "Ol' Man River"—a successful Boston call.

W. P. T.

On the Harpsichord

Claude Jean Chiasson is announced to give a harpsichord recital at the Cantabrigia Club, 100 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, on the evening of Monday, Nov. 23, at 8:30 o'clock. He will present works by Arresti, Bach, Mortaro, Gibbons, Haydn, Rameau, Balbastre, de Chambonnières, and D. Scarlatti.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"This Is the Army," by Irving Berlin, and staged by Ezra Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Private Lives," by Noel Coward. Featuring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catharine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Great Big Doorstep," by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett. Featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day).

Little Theaters

Playhouse—"The Second Man," by S. N. Behrman. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—"The Lady from the Sea," by Ibsen. Presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by Polyna Stoska, soprano. 3:45.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Concert by Zadel Skolovsky, pianist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne, Victor Mature. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—"Inside of Britain," Leslie Howard. 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Hidden Hunger," 1, 3:30, 5:55, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:41, 5:10, 7:36, 10:06. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, 11:06 a. m., 1:30, 4:04, 6:43, 9:16.

Kenmore—"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, 2:30, 5:40, 9:15. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 1, 4:35, 8.

Metropolitan—"Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Modern—"Iceland," Sonja Henie. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Diana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Normandie—"Farewell to Arms," 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. "The Yanks Are Coming," Maxie Rosenbloom. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:54, 5:30, 8:40.

Old South Newsreel Theater — "March of Time," "Mr. and Mrs. America," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCrary," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:35, 9:50. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8, 10:30. Stage Show. 11 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:30.

Scollay—"Iceland," Sonja Henie. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Berlin Correspondent," Diana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time," "Information Please," "Leon Errol comedy," "Popeye," "Jan Savitt's Orchestra," "Air Corps Training," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Sunday continuous 1-11 p. m.

State—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. 12:33, 3:45, 6:57, 10:09. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 11:15 a. m., 2:27, 5:39.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Information Please," "Popular Science," "Travel," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:25, 7:40, 10. "Timber," Leo Carrillo. 9:35, 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40, 8:50.

Tremont—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 9:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:25. "Comrade X." 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Uptown—"Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee. Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 9:10 a. m., 12 2:50 6:40 8:30

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Ben Blue. "Highways by Night." Richard Carlson. 1:48, 8.

Allston: "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Ann Gwynne. "Danger in the Pacific," Dick Foran, Leo Carrillo. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "I Was Framed," M. Ames. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Selected short subjects. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Wake Island" and "Give Out, Sisters." Matinees at 1:30; evenings at 8:00.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 2:16, 6, 9:15. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 4:15, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 3:05, 6:05, 9:10. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 5, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Footlight Serenade." Betty Grable, John Payne. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

University: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Rody McDowall. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson 1:45, 5, 8:20.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Atlantic Convoy." John Beal, Virginia Field. "Hillbilly Blitzkrieg," Edgar Kennedy. 2, 7.

Strand: "Panama Hattie" and "The Big Street." Continuous from 1.

Codman Square: "Somewhere I'll Find You," 3, 6:10, 9:22: "Highways by Night," 1:02, 4:48, 8.

Uphams Corner: "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 1:25, 5:10, 8:10. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 10:45 a. m., 2:25, 6:10, 9:20

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestion: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Joan of Ozarks," Joe E Brown, Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 7, 9:39. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 2:07, 6:30.

Park: "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. "True to the Army," Judy Canova, Allan Jones. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner "Treat Em Rough," Peggy Moran, Eddie Albert. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 1:30,

Hyde Park: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack. 2:35, 5:53, 9:11. "Down Texas Way," Buck Jones. 1:34, 4:52, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 3:30, 6, 9. "Drums of the Congo," Peggy Moran. 4:10, 7:40, 10:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 2:48, 6:38, 9:08. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:30, 4:48, 8.

Maplewood: "Joan of Ozarks," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 3:17, 6:27, 9:34. "Isles of Missing Men," John Howard, Gilbert Rowland. 2:05, 5:10, 8:17. "Sea Raiders Serial." Dead End Kids. 1:45, 4:50, 7:57.

Orpheum: "Ghost Town Law." 3:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Mystic: "There We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Berzen, Charlie McCarthy. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Strand: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 3:10, 6:15, 8:50. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:55

The Home Forum

Acceptable Service

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH IS HEARD these days about entering the service. By this is meant that men are being inducted into the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or some other activity connected with the armed forces of their nation. There are many branches of service, some of which are classified as active, combatant, or non-combatant. Again, we hear of services on the home front, such as service with the Women's Motor Corps or with the Red Cross. Millions are at work unselfishly helping to win the victory for righteousness and justice. All righteous efforts for the accomplishment of good are commendable, and sincere gratitude is due all who help, in whatever way, be it ever so humble, to overcome evil with good, and thus make this world a better place in which to live.

* * *

The Apostle Paul, writing to the Romans (12:1, 2), declared: **"I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. A..d be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."** The word "sacrifice" is defined, in part, as "to suffer loss of, give up, renounce, injure, or destroy, for an end (specified or implied) regarded as superior."

The question is asked, How can one present his body "a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God"? In answering it, it may be said that each one can begin at once to give up, renounce, and destroy whatever he finds in his individual consciousness that is unlike God, good. Such beliefs as fear, anger, hate, resentment, false appetites, and sinful indulgences can be replaced by courage, calmness, love, tolerance, righteousness, and purity. This mental change for the better is achieved through spiritual right thinking; through obedience to Paul's admonition, **"Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind."** Through his own experiences, Paul was well qualified to teach others how to overcome evil with good. He had been an active persecutor of both men and women followers of Jesus. But, he had a radical mental awakening, a transformation of his consciousness, which resulted in a complete reversal of his former way of living and doing. He became a faithful disciple of the Master, and rendered an acceptable service in behalf of the Gentiles, as well as in behalf of those whom he had in times past endeavored to injure.

Christ Jesus, throughout his entire earthly ministry, furnished an example of acceptable service, which all should strive to emulate. He lovingly helped those who would accept the good he so abundantly provided. Regardless of the character of the human need, Jesus proved that his understanding of God could adequately meet it. The sick, the sinning, the sorrowing, the blind, the leper, and even the dead, responded to the healing, saving power of God, which Christ Jesus lovingly exercised.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, spiritually discerned the divine law of God, which underlies the healing works, the practical salvation, demonstrated by the Master. She discerned, and, through many practical demonstrations, proved, that this divine law of God is here and now available to all men. This law of God, this Christ Science or Christian Science, is healing both the sick and the sinner. It brings comfort to the sorrowing, courage to the fearful, freedom to those in bondage, harmony to those in trouble, and an abundance of good to those who are bound by poverty and lack. Perceiving the true nature of the unparalleled service rendered by our Master, and as a faithful follower of Christ, Truth, Mrs. Eddy rendered a service to mankind which has blessed a multitude of people; and as the years pass she will be more fully understood and appreciated.

Let no one feel that he cannot render an acceptable service to his fellow men because he cannot at present qualify to take an active position in the armed forces of the nation. Christian Science, when understood and correctly applied, is a dynamic force for good, a potent power to heal and save. It is indeed mighty to save, adequate to overthrow the strongholds of hate, sin, greed, fear, sorrow, and disease. This Science teaches that God is the only Mind, and that man reflects divine Mind. When Truth is universally understood and demonstrated, war will cease.

* * *

When his disciples disputed among themselves, trying to determine "which of them should be accounted the greatest," Jesus asked (Luke 22:27), **"Whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth? is not he that sitteth at meat? but I am among you as he that serveth."** Jesus served God and mankind in such ways that the benefits of his good works are everlasting.

Writing in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 325): **"Paul had a clear sense of the demands of Truth upon mortals physically and spiritually, when he said: 'Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.' But he, who is begotten of the beliefs of the flesh and serves them, can never reach in this world the divine heights of our Lord."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

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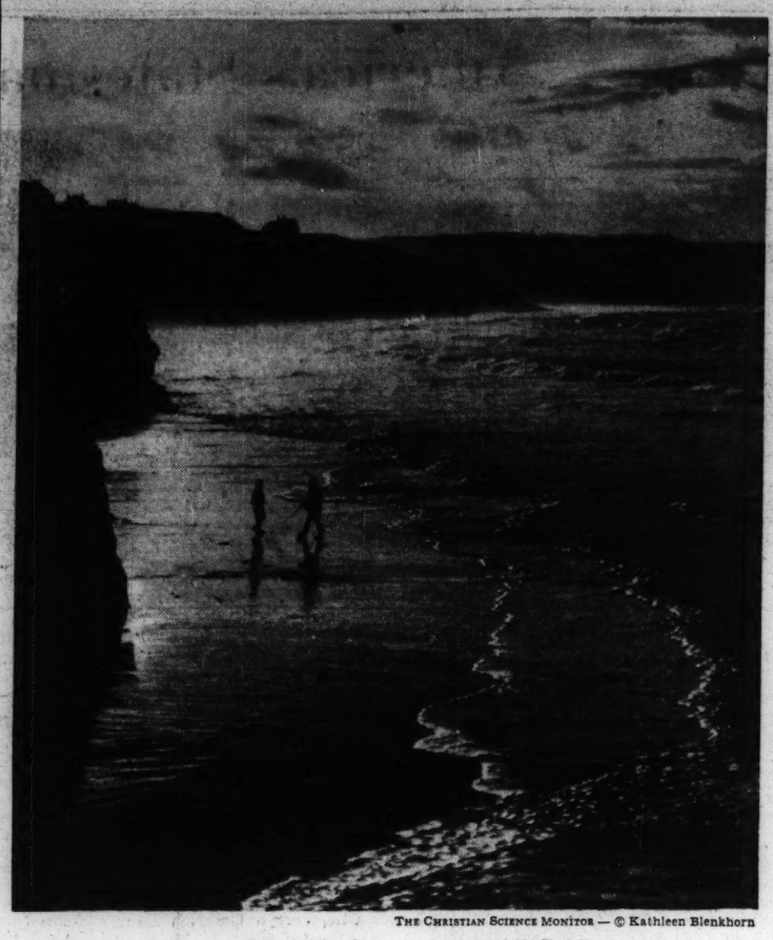
The By-products of A Political Life

ALTHOUGH HE [THEODORE ROOSEVELT] was less than seven years out of college, his political career had given him a national reputation, which helped and was helped by the vogue of his writings. . . . During the Senior year he began the "History of the Naval War of 1812," which he completed and published in 1882. This work at once won recognition for him, and it differed from the traditional accounts, embedded in the school histories of the United States, in doing full justice to the British naval operations. . . . Roosevelt in the "Winning of the West" made his second excursion into history. These volumes, which eventually numbered six, are regarded by experts in the subject as of great value . . . Roosevelt contributed two volumes to the American Statesmen Series, one on Thomas Hart Benton in 1886, and the other on Gouverneur Morris in 1887. . . . Once again, many years later (1900) he tried his hand at biography, taking Oliver Cromwell as his hero, and making a summary, impressionistic sketch of him. Besides the interest this biography has for students of Cromwell, it has also interest for students of Roosevelt, for it is a specimen of the sort of by-product he threw off in moments of relaxation.

More characteristic than such excursions into history and biography, however, are his many books describing ranch life and hunting. . . . The naturalist in him, which we recognize in his youth, found this vent in his maturity. And long years afterward, on his expeditions to Africa and to Brazil, he dealt even more exuberantly with the natural history of the country he visited.

Two other classes of writings make up Roosevelt's astonishing output. He gathered his essays and addresses into half a dozen volumes, remarkable alike for the wide variety of their subjects, and for the vigor with which he seized on each subject as if it was the one above all others which most absorbed him. Finally, skim the collection of his official messages, as Commissioner, as Governor, or as President, and you will discover that he had the gift of infusing life and color into the usually drab and cheerless wastes of official documents.—From "Theodore Roosevelt," by WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Kathleen Blenkhorn

"EVENING SUNLIGHT, WHITBY": *Shown at the 1942 Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society, London*

MRS. BLENKHORN has used the effect of evening sunlight as the motif of her camera picture. Whitby stands on the Yorkshire coast, facing the North Sea. The sun, therefore, as it goes down in the west, comes from the land, casting into deep shadow the headlands on which the houses stand. Through the clefts of the cliffs the sunshine appears like a light mist.

One imagines that the picture must have been taken towards the close of a boisterous day of wind and rain, when a half-gale had whipped the sea into a tumbled mass of frothing waves. The sky shows the gathering quiet of evening, but the sea is still restless and the spent waves come creaming over the sand in lacy-edged patterns. The silhouette of the two boys is a happy detail, providing a point of focus in the middle distance and intensifying the mirror-like effect of the wet sand.

Sea Wife

Down from the hills, I come to find my love.
A windward cove
Where night tides write upon the land,
And pipers scribble hieroglyphs,
Silver lessons in the sand
In feathered, running script. The cliffs
Call home the gulls from dark and windborne flight.
Along the margins of the night
The seas are rolling home from Spain
In thundering oratorio.
And spindrift in my hair again,
Now I know
That mountains came too late
For one who took the sea for mate.

BIANCA BRADBURY

Goede Diensten bewijzen

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

MEN HOORT in dezen tijd veel spreken over onder dienst gaan. Hiermede wordt bedoeld, dat men wordt ingelijfd bij het leger, de vloot, het corps der mariniers of bij eenig ander onderdeel van de strijdmacht van zijn land. Bij de verschillende takken van dienst zijn er sommige, die als actief bestempeld worden, sommige, die voor den strijd en andere, die niet voor den directen strijd zijn bestemd. Ook hooren wij spreken van hen, die hun diensten geven aan het burgerfront, zooals degenen, die bij de Vrouwelijke Motorbrigade en het Roode Kruis dienen. Millioenen zijn er, die onzelfzuchtig medehelpen de overwinning voor gerechtigheid en recht te behalen. Iedere juiste poging dit doel te bereiken is prijzenswaardig en wij zijn oprechte dankbaarheid verschuldigd aan allen, die, op welke wijze zij dit ook mogen doen en hoe weinig het ook moge zijn, medehelpen het kwaad door het goede te overwinnen en zoodoende deze wereld voor allen tot een betere woonplaats te maken.

De Apostel Paulus verklaarde in een brief aan de Romeinen (12:1, 2), „Ik bid u dan, broeders, door de ontfermingen Gods, dat gij uwe lichamen stelt tot eene levende, heillge en Gode welbehaaglijke offerande, welke is uw redelijke godsdienst; en wordt dezer wereld niet gelijkvormig, maar wordt veranderd door de vernieuwing uws gemoeds, opdat gij moogt beproeven welke de goede en welbehaaglijke en volmaakte wil Gods zij." Het woord „offerande" beteekent onder meer „verlies lijden, opgeven, verfoeien, letsel veroorzaken, voor een bepaald doel dat als verheven wordt beschouwd, iets te vernietigen, hetzij dit doel aangegeven of verondersteld is."

Er wordt weleens gevraagd, „Hoe kan iemand zijn lichaam tot ‚eene levende, heilige en Gode welbehaaglijke offerande' stellen?" Als antwoord hierop kan worden gezegd, dat iedereen onmiddellijk kan beginnen alles, wat in zijn eigen bewustzijn ongelijk aan God, het goede, is, op te geven, te verfoeien en te vernietigen. De verkeerde gewaarwordingen van vrees, boosheid, haat, afgunst, verkeerde begeerten en zondige genoegens kunnen worden vervangen door moed, kalmte, liefde, verdraagzaamheid, rechtvaardigheid en reinheid. Deze verandering ten goede in het denken wordt door geestelijke juiste gedachten, door gehoorzaamheid aan de vermaning van Paulus, „Wordt hervormd door de vernieuwing uws gemoeds," verkregen. Paulus had door zijn eigen ondervindingen zeer zeker de bevoegdheid anderen te leeren hoe het kwaad door het goede kan worden overwonnen. Hij had inderdaad de mannen en vrouwen, die aanhangers van Jezus waren, vervolgd. Maar zijn gedachtelijk ontwaken was volkomen en zijn bewustzijn onderging hierdoor een hervorming, hetgeen een totale ommekeer in zijn vroegere wijze van leven en handelen teweegbracht. Hij werd een trouwe volgeling van den Meester en bewees goede diensten aan de Heidenen en aan degenen, die hij voorheen had getracht leed te berokkenen.

Christus Jezus gaf gedurende zijn geheele aardsche loopbaan de bewijzen van zijn goede diensten en allen zouden er naar moeten streven zijn voorbeeld te volgen. Vol liefde hielp hij hen, die bereid waren het goede, waarin hij overvloedig voorzag, te aanvaarden. Jezus gaf het bewijs, dat zijn begrip van God in staat was in iederen menschelijken nood, van welken aard deze ook scheen te zijn, volledig te voorzien. De zieke, de zondige, de treurende, de blinde, de melaatsche en zelfs de doode reageerden op de macht van God, die genezing en verlossing bracht en die door Christus Jezus met groote liefde werd uitgeoefend.

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, onderscheidde op geestelijke wijze de heilige wet van God, die aan de genezingswerken, de werkelijke verlossing van het kwaad, zooals deze door den Meester met bewijzen werden aangetoond, ten grondslag ligt. Zij werd er zich van bewust en toonde met vele onomstootelijke bewijzen aan, dat deze heilige wet van God hier en nu voor de geheele menschheid beschikbaar is. Deze wet van God, deze Christus-Wetenschap, of Christelijke Wetenschap, geneest de zieken en de zondaren. Zij brengt vertroosting aan hen die treuren, geeft moed aan hen, die vreezen, vrijheid aan hen, die in banden zijn, harmonie aan degenen, die in moeilijkheden verkeeren en een overvloed van het goede aan hen, die zich begrensd gevoelen door armoede en gebrek. Daar Mrs. Eddy het ware wezen van den ongeëvenaarden dienst, welken onze Meester de menschheid heeft bewezen, erkende, en een trouwe volgelinge van den Christus, de Waarheid, was, heeft ook zij een dergelijken dienst bewezen, waardoor zij een groot aantal menschen heeft gezegend; en naarmate de jaren voorbij gaan, zal zij beter worden begrepen en meer gewaardeerd.

Laat toch niemand denken, dat hij niet in staat is zijn medemensch goede diensten te bewijzen, omdat hij op het oogenblik niet bij de strijdmachten van zijn land dienst kan nemen. Indien de Christelijke Wetenschap wordt begrepen en op de juiste manier wordt toegepast, is zij een geweldige stuwkracht voor het goede, een sterke macht, die genezing en verlossing brengt. Zij is werkelijk de macht, die redding brengt, bekwaam de bolwerken van haat, zonde, hebzucht, vrees, zorg en ziekte omver te werpen. Deze Wetenschap leert, dat God het eenige Gemoed is en dat de mensch dit goddelijk Gemoed weerspiegelt. Wanneer de Waarheid universeel wordt begrepen en met bewijzen aangetoond, zullen er geen oorlogen meer zijn.

Toen de discipelen onder elkander redetwistten over het punt: „wie van hen de grootste zou zijn," vroeg Jezus hen (Lucas 22:27): „Wie is meerder, die aanzit of die dient? Is het niet die aanzit? Maar ik ben in 't midden van u als een die dient." Jezus diende God en de menschheid op een wijze, die aantoont, dat de zegeningen van zijn goede werken eeuwigdurend zijn.

Mrs. Eddy schrijft in het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] (blz. 325): „Paulus had een helder begrip van hetgeen de Waarheid, lichamelijk en geestelijk van stervelingen eischt, toen hij zeide: ‚[Stelt] uwe lichamen . . . tot eene levende, heilige en Gode welbehaaglijke offerande, welke is uw redelijke godsdienst'. Doch wie uit het waangeloof des vleesches is verwekt en daaraan dienstbaar is, kan in deze wereld nooit de goddelijke hoogten van onzen Heer bereiken."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

I Welcome Another Reprieve

WHEN I REACHED HOME, Mike was in the garden. According to orders relayed over the telephone, he was sweeping up the dry brown leaves from the lawn with a makeshift broom made of crooked twigs. So I opened my window hastily and shouted an apology, because I had forgotten to buy him a proper rake, fan-shaped and efficient. Next day I would surely make good that promise.

But Mike would have none of it. "It is all right, Miss," he said, with that delicious Irish lilt which, if you cannot hear for yourself, it is no good my trying to explain. "'Tis better than a rake, Miss. It is all right." So I received another reprieve; and I knew that Mike must have used a twig broom, when he was a lad, back at Trim in the Valley of the Boyne.

Then I went into the library and took up my book. But I didn't read. For my eyes looked straight through the type and through the gay green binding and even through the pictorial paper jacket. In fact, they looked far away into a London autumn.

* * *

Theoretically, autumn is not the favorite season for that city. Any right-minded tourist would choose the spring, with proud tulips in the great park beds and saucy Michaelmas daisies in all the flower-boxes, with riders in Rotten Row and high white clouds blowing across the tender blue sky above Marble Arch. But, perversely, I like a London autumn. Of course, there may be objectionable fogs. I once walked practically all the way back from the Lord Mayor's Show, in the City, in a pea-soup fog which would have been downright intolerable if it hadn't presented itself in the light of an adventure. And my rooms in Half Moon Street, in spite of the cheeriest co-operation of Burton, the butler, were cold and damp; he would come over and over again to put on coals and I would persuade myself that I was warmer for a little while. Then, going out to walk, I regained my confidence; passing that flower-woman on the corner with her masses of bronze chrysanthemums, passing the entrance to Shepherd's Market through which I caught a warm glance at pyramids of rosy-cheeked apples; coming at last to the end of Curzon Street where it merged into Lansdowne Passage.

* * *

Scuffing the leaves as I used to do in the American countryside as a child, I would enter that passage with lightness of heart. Not only because of the lovely crinkly waves of leaves, but because of a slight figure I could usually discern near the Berkeley Street end. He wasn't Irish, like Mike; if I told the truth, I might say he spoke more like Gracie Fields' heroes from Lancashire. But he had always a fiery red muffler and cheeks to match; and somewhere on his lapel was a war medal of which he was proud—Boer War, I strongly suspect.

How he would smile and greet me and remark upon the fine morning; when, from my point of view, it would just have stopped short of rain—with blue mists lifting from the distance and a pale yellow sunlight filtering through the half-bare branches in Berkeley Square. "In America, we often have the sunshine for days on end, even in the autumn," I would tell him; and he would exclaim and approve while I could see he was not believing me at all. Why should he? His world was bounded by London. What more could he imagine? With London a whole satisfying world in itself. And, if the sun is there, one is grateful; and, if it does not appear, one loves the blue mist and the bluer shadows and even the fog which spoils white gloves and scarves and complexions with one sooty touch. Sun or not, the old man was there with his twig broom. I know he wouldn't have accepted any other, any more than would Mike.

* * *

The reasonable, matter-of-fact person would rise up to insist that Lansdowne Passage isn't there any more. Of course, it isn't. That I know well enough. It disappeared long before the blitz, giving way self-effacingly when they took down Lansdowne House and set about widening the street and so obliterating the gardens which were walled off importantly from Berkeley Square. And yet, for me, Lansdowne Passage will always be there. I couldn't do without it. Thinking of it, I can see that jaunty little messenger boy coming toward me, scuffing the leaves too and whistling a tune. Thinking of it, I feel the nip of the autumn morning and that high anticipation for my unfolding London day. Thinking of it, I see my red-muffered friend wielding his twig broom with the same old-world gesture instinctive to Irish Mike.

From all of which you will realize how that twig broom brought me a reprieve in more senses than one.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Thackeray's Golden Pen

THE GOLDEN PEN of William Makepeace Thackeray was never at fault. It adorned every subject with which it dealt, and I have just been admiring again its ease and urbanity in an unusual phase of its untiring activity. That the great man . . . delighted in making drawings not only for his own stories, but on every possible occasion for his family and his friends, is common knowledge. It is known that with the idea of becoming a professional artist he settled in Paris in 1834; it is known that he was one of the competitors for the right to succeed Seymour as the illustrator of *Pickwick*. . . . But not till the other day, when I found the book that lies before me, did I know that he had written a series of notes on the leading landscape painters of England.

This was in 1850, and the origin of the work, which, though slight, is full of the authentic honey, was Thackeray's friendship with a French engraver named Louis Marvy, who, forced from Paris by the revolutionary storms of 1848, took refuge in London, turned his attention to English art, and held an exhibition. Thackeray's notes, first written for the catalogue, were afterwards published in a handsome quarto, and it is that upon which I have just alighted. . . .

The book has a double value, for the notes are by the most accomplished of all apparently effortless stylists, and they embody very sound critical judgment. I begin with some generalizations upon the life which Thackeray himself so longed to lead.

". . . Can any calling be more pleasant than that of such an artist [David Roberts]? The life is at once thoughtful and adventurous; gives infinite variety and excitement and constant opportunity for reflection. O happy painter! . . . From the deck of your boat you sketch the sea and the shore; you moor under the city walls; and mosque and dome, Gothic cathedral, tower, and ancient fortress rise up with their long perspectives, and varied outlines, and hues, and solemn shadows, fantastic and beautiful, built in an hour or two under the magical strokes of your delightful obedient little genius, the pencil! . . ."

And now for some special eulogies. Of Gainsborough:

"We may say of him, that he is the most *beloved* of English painters. All the works which he has bequeathed to us, whether portraits or landscapes, seem graceful and charming, beautiful and serene. He ennobles everything he approaches; his rustic subjects have an idyllic beauty; he touches his courtly figures with a splendid courtesy. . . ."

Of John Constable:

"The amateur will recognize in the accompanying excellent sketch the 'Cornfield' of the National Gallery. This beautiful piece of autumn seems to be under the influence of a late shower; the shrubs, trees, and distance are saturated with it. . . . Not fairly appreciated during his lifetime; every succeeding year adds to the public appreciation of this great genius. Before he was admired as he deserved to be amongst ourselves, the Parisian painters had greatly and justly appreciated him, and he was as much the originator of the modern French landscape as Scott was the father of French romance."—From "Pleasure Trove," by E. V. LUCAS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

November Wild Flowers

Beneath a grove of pines where the high sun
Of summer could not reach, but reaches now
By slanting in along its southern edge,
A few small flowers are vividly in bloom.
Their stems are short because they do not dare
To venture far above the still warm ground
Well insulated from the air grown chill
By many fallen needles, shining like
The pleasing texture of an all-wool coat.
A dozen dandelions, a clump or two
Of yellow tansy, yarrow, and a few
Inch-high, uncrowded bluets is the most
The place can yield. And all must love the sun.
Yet, coming as they do in this late month,
It may be that they really do not mind
Having their faces lightly touched by snow.

WADE VAN DORE

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Intimate Message: Washington

Proof of the Pudding ..... ***By Joseph C. Harrison***

President Roosevelt was not being rash when he told the country that the tide of war had finally turned for the United Nations. He was merely saying what many of the best-informed military and naval officers in Washington believe. Based on knowledge available to the public and on other information gathered by Army and Navy Intelligence, the President's statement is grounded in solid facts. What are some of these facts, as seen by officials here?

First, and certainly the most important, is the fact that the Allies for the first time since the war erupted in September, 1939, have launched a great offensive. For more than three years the democracies have had the discouraging duty of fighting a defensive war. Almost without interruption the Axis has had superiority in armed force as well as in initiative. That day is gone for good.

The stunning defeat of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and the efficiency and power with which Anglo-American forces seized Morocco and Algeria is proof of the pudding. Tied down in Russia and with a partner which is frequently a liability rather than an asset, Germany purely and simply did not have the land, air or sea strength to prevent the United Nations' African victories.

Although it would be foolhardy to underestimate Germany's remaining power of resistance, it is nevertheless plain that, whereas Berlin once planned the moves and did the conquering, today it is the United Nations who have gripped the sword of initiative and who have set German divisions shuttling back and forth across the map of Europe in an effort to plug a dozen or more invasion holes.

As a somber and mighty background for this first real demonstration of Anglo-American might there is the never-ending resistance of the heroic Russian Army. It's been many weeks since any responsible Army officer has publicly or privately predicted even a ltmited German victory in Russia. Today the picture of what has happened on the vast front from the Arctic Sea to the Caucasus Mountains is clearing.

For two whole military seasons the German Army has striven to crush Russia's military power. But instead, it has wasted German manpower—perhaps as many as 1,500,000 Germans have been killed in Russia—and has lost countless thousands of tanks, guns, planes and trucks. And it has done this, it must never be forgotten, during the very period when the Anglo-American coalition was mobilizing its millions upon millions of soldiers and was building the mightiest armament industry of which the world has ever dreamed.

Even the Axis grudgingly admits that the United Nations are now able to achieve numerical superiority in weapons on a number of fronts. Let Berlin, Rome and Tokyo wait a few months; they really haven't seen anything yet. While Berlin is complaining that the German Air Force is badly over-stretched in Europe—and the whippings given it in Egypt and over Occupied France prove this—American and British plane production is moving upward of 7,000 warplanes a month. Tanks are rumbling in an ever-greater wave from a score of immense factories and Marshal Rommel can inform Berlin just how these British and American tanks fight.

But weapons alone can't turn the tide of war; there must be sound strategy, careful planning and flawless execution. Egypt and French North Africa are witnesses to the Allied mastery of these essentials.

When Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery routs a strong and wily Axis army in less than two weeks, when the United Nations move a vast invasion force in an armada of 850 ships, when parachutists fly 1,500 miles from Great Britain to North Africa and when the democracies can mount simultaneous offensives from East, South and West at the same time, then there can be no further doubt that the German General Staff has met its equal in strategy and imagination.

The situation in the Pacific is more obscure but it also has its encouraging aspects. Tokyo has no reason to be pleased with conditions as they stand today. Japan has added no major territory to its conquered empire in nearly six months. Today it is faced by growing forces in India and the Southwest Pacific and by a strong, veteran army in Siberia. Chinese resistance has maintained its same unyielding obstinacy and can be compared with the dogged strength of the Russian defense.

Meanwhile, two determined Japanese thrusts against the Americans in the Solomons have been repulsed with what Tokyo is now forced to admit are serious losses. Australian and American troops under Gen. Douglas MacArthur are driving the enemy back through country of his own choosing—the jungles of New Guinea—and are approaching the port of Buna. Once there, the United Nations' chance of flanking the great port of Rabaul will be greatly improved.

Furthermore, American air strength in the Southwestern Pacific is mounting week by week and the qualitative superiority of United States bombers and fighters is disrupting enemy strategy.

President Roosevelt was careful to warn that the war is far from won. But those closest to the fighting here believe he was right in telling the American people that the United Nations have finally begun to win it.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Homes to Fit the Family ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

Just as the thrifty housewife makes over Dad's suit for Junior and big sister's dress for little sister, so Chicago is undertaking to remodel some of its outgrown or unneeded big homes for war workers' families.

To get a house that fits a family, as a tailored suit fits the person for whom it is made, will really be something. It may be that many families will get dwellings more nearly made to their measure than they have had before. For Chicago housing as a whole is ill-fitting. The majority of people are living in hand-me-down houses, built for families with quite different needs from their own.

How many families have maids these days, to say nothing of butlers? Yet many humble Chicago families are living in apartments that have butler's pantries separating kitchen and dining room. Today it just means more steps for mother, who probably is trying to get the meal in her spare moments after a day in the factory or Red Cross workroom. It may make a family feel superior to live in an apartment that was designed for folks with a liveried manservant, a cook, and a chambermaid, but who would not prefer to have a house built to save the homemaker's steps?

Of course some remodelling has been going on. Converting mansions to multiple-family use is no new thing here or in other big cities. Often it is done without adequate planning, and the result is the worst sort of housing, with too few bathrooms, not enough clothes closets or back doors. Some of the city's worst housing is found under the roofs of what formerly were its grandest mansions.

The present move to "convert" is on a much sounder basis. The Federal Government has entered the picture, bringing with it higher standards. The HOLC leases a house or apartment building and does the remodelling job, and this means a certain amount of expert supervision. The owner must be satisfied that the project will be profitable for him in the long run, and Government officials make certain that the made-over unit is one which can be offered as a decent place for a war worker to live in.

To speed the conversion program here, a special War Housing Center recently was set up on La Salle Street, under joint management of the NHA's regional office and the local OCD housing committee. Waldemar Weichbrodt, in charge of the center, feels encouraged over the initial response to the invitation to offer homes for conversion. So far about 360 houses have been listed, about 250 apartments.

Not all of these, of course, are suitable for remodelling. The first test is that of location—is the property near enough to a war industry to be useful? Then comes the question of its adaptability to a new use. If it passes these tests, Government architects draw sketches of the proposed conversion, rentals are established, and the owner is asked to consider the project for approval. If he gives his "okay" the work begins. Efforts are being directed to reach the construction stage as quickly as possible. Chicago has few residential vacancies now, and it is urgently in need of additional shelter for war workers who are expected to pour into the city when several big new industrial plants get into full swing.

Much may be learned from this conversion effort. The city will have a chance to find out if it is practical to convert obsolete houses and apartments on a much greater scale than has yet been attempted.

It may even get the idea that it is practical to build more new houses to fit the people who live in them. In the boom days of the past, when building took place by spurts, new construction generally was aimed at drawing off the people who were able to pay the highest rents in any given class. The houses they left could be occupied by persons of lower incomes, whether or not the shelter fitted their needs. The small wealthy family would move out of its apartment with reception room, maid's room, and billiard hall, and the big workingman's family would move in and try to change the luxury rooms into places in which to sleep and eat. It will be a great thing if, in the future, simple, practical apartments are built for big families with ordinary incomes, so that people won't have to wear cast-off dinner clothes when what they really want are washable work garments.

Some of the leasing architects here are spending long hours trying to evolve practical plans for doing that very thing after the war.

To Change the Subject:

There's a Thrill in the Real Washington ..... ***By R. H. M.***

These are the impressions of a rather unsophisticated person, who has just gone to Washington to do a task for Uncle Sam. Although this is not the first time he has ever walked on sidewalks, he is "from the country," and has always felt an abhorrence for Government work. But if we may judge from the following lines, he is rather pleased to be serving his country. Here's what he writes:

Dear Reuben:

You never expected I'd write from here, did you? I didn't either. I reckon we'll have to blame Hitler.

I must say I feel quite lonely, all by myself, but on the other hand I am rather thrilled, I know, of course, that every farmer, housewife, coal miner, teacher, and factory worker is really more essential for his nation than a bureaucrat. I consider such people creators and most bureaucrats parasites. That is an old Iowa prejudice, maybe. If so, it is a deep-seated one, for I get much more pleasure from seeing a youth "plow corn" with a good team of horses—there still are horses—than from seeing lines of men and women stream in and out of Government offices. As I look upon such throngs I can't help but feel, "There go all of Iowa's income taxes right there!"

Nevertheless, I am glad to be here a little while, because Washington inspires me very much. I hope I never get used to it. It makes me feel like being in a church. I never get used to a church. I love to see the monuments or memorials to Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson, and the Capitol and the White House.

I have a room next to the beautiful Supreme Court Building. I'm not in my room much, just to sleep. I go out early and come back late, so I don't really belong in this vicinity. But still I revel in being here. I look out of my window on the dome of the Capitol. I go right by it every morning to work, walking through the Capitol grounds, crunching over the leaves.

I never get used to that. I guess George Washington wasn't really there, but I imagine to myself that he was. I picture Jefferson, too, as marching into the Capital at the head of a great throng of men and women, seeking freedom and peace and right. I try to bring before my mind old Andy Jackson—wild Andy—starting a "new era" for all us common folks. I'm sure he had plenty of faults but I'd like to be water boy for a man who, though President, really did keep very close to farmers and workers.

Of course, everything here is hallowed by Lincoln. It seems to me a very wonderful thing, every morning to walk past the place where Lincoln once worked.

It's not that I exalt common people, or any kind of people, so much. I get awfully tired of their crudity and coarseness and selfishness. I loathe sitting around in tobacco smoke all day, and hearing streams of coarse language, and seeing men and women constantly trying to elbow up ahead of their companions. I certainly dislike the snobbery and vanity all about me.

But in the midst of that I see a beautiful, eternal striving toward more goodness and purity and fairness and love. Maybe that striving has come nearest reaching its goal in America. And Washington is a sign of that.

Of course, you might deny all that. Plenty of folks here do. You might say Washington is a den of politicians. Of lobbyists. Of pressure groups. Of grafters, even. There is that side and we have slums and prisons and saloons. And even in this war some Americans are getting rich off of the sacrifices of others.

I can't help but see that. But the other seems more real to me. I revel in the Capitol's dome in moonlight and in sunlight, and looming through the rain. I like for a moment the consciousness of being a tiny wheel in the machine that is carrying America forward. I am thrilled to lose myself in the throng that is serving America.

I love a million aspects of America, and just now this most of all. I love America's traditions and its hopes, and I like being here where we are directly engaged in making its hopes come true. I hope the thrill of that never wears off.

Your friend

Silas

America's Statesman of the Silver Tongue

Along Freedom's Trails
Fifteenth of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Washington, D. C.

Americans like "happy endings." They enjoy seeing truth conquer. And the place where they usually see it conquer is in fictitious dramas on the movie screen. However, they have seen it triumph more than once in real dramas of such epic grandeur as to make even Milton's cosmic fantasy seem tame. A majestic scene in such a tragedy was enacted in the United States Senate in 1830. The hero was the most imposing orator in American history.

The stage was somewhat cramped and the audience limited. As there were only 24 States in the Union at that time, there were only 48 senators, so they had only a small meeting place. It provided no such august background for an epochal performance, as the ancient forums, Old World Parliaments, and Olympian theaters, where other orators won immortality. But what that meeting lacked in size and outward splendor, was more than requited by the quality of its performers and of their listeners.

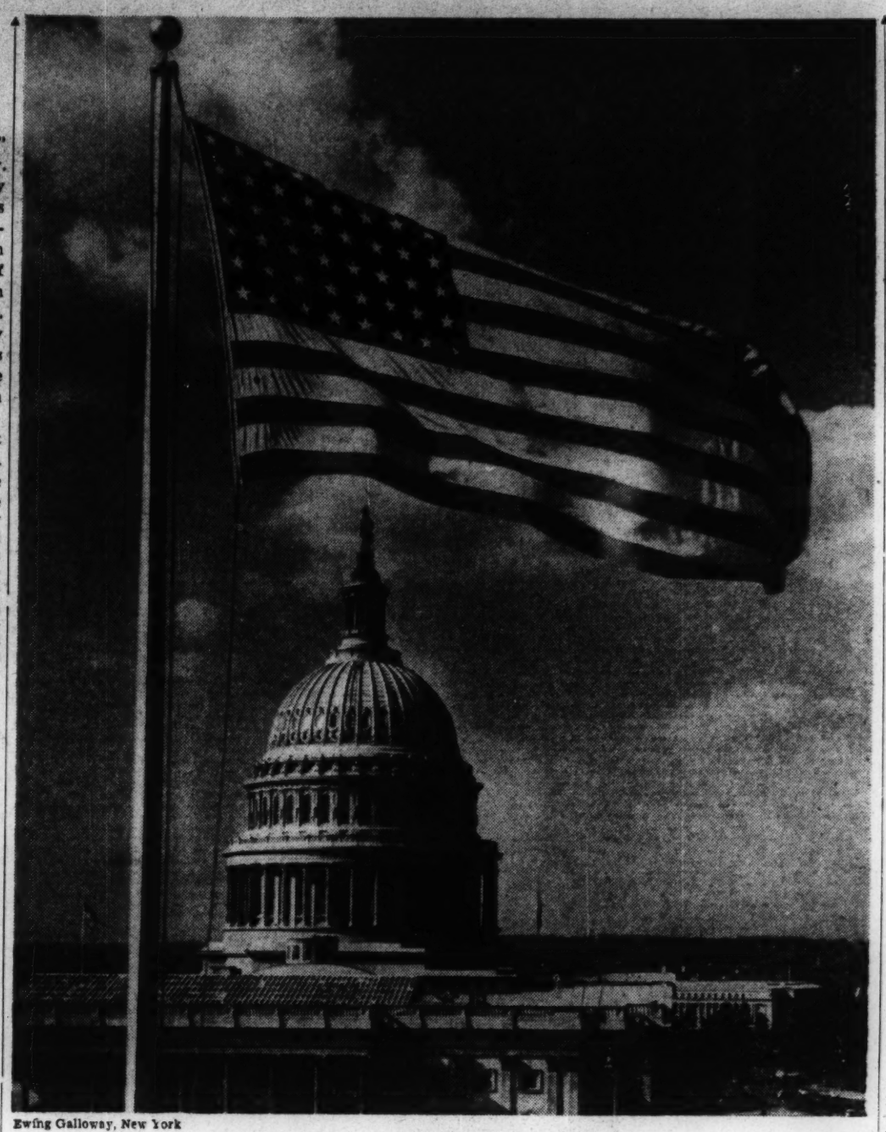
During the middle decades of the last century, the American Senate was distinguished by orators of astounding power, whose eloquence at times cast a kind of spell over the whole Nation, and elicited the admiration of many foreign peoples. Tournaments among them were as Homeric combats, and the events of decades had contrived to arouse such an interest in a certain question that all the eyes and ears of the Nation were strained toward the little Senate chamber.

Why was the Nation so disturbed? Over nothing less than the threatened dissolution of the American Union. The United States seemed on the point of breaking up. From the very beginning, our association of States had appeared unstable. Most of the rest of the world expected it to prove ephemeral. The Constitution on which it was based was a compromise, an arrangement of expediency, and even at that, a number of the Colonies had been reluctant to accept it. Indeed, some professed to believe that they had taken it on trial as an experiment that could be rejected at will.

And they kept threatening to denounce the agreement. As we relive the history of those momentous early years, the States appear to us as headstrong children constantly threatening to refuse to play unless each could have his own way. Barely a decade passed after the acceptance of the Constitution, before the State of Kentucky officially repudiated a vital Federal law, and tried to get other States to follow its example. Virginia, in a cautious way, took a similar step. Some of the very authors of the Constitution seemed at that time to turn against their creation.

Not many years later, insurgency appeared in a different quarter, as representatives of New England States gathered at Hartford to consider withdrawing from the Union. Six years after that sad adventure, a terrific storm arose over the admission of Missouri to Statehood, and it threatened to drive the Union onto reefs where only doom was waiting. New tariffs, new land laws, credit arrangements, relations with foreign countries, all served as recurrent reasons for some State or section to declare, "We won't play the game any longer."

In 1830, barely 40 years after the United States was definitely formed, South Carolina had officially adopted a resolution to annul a tariff law. It had defied the Federal Government and enthusiastically repudiated the authority of Washington, D. C. In a word, it placed itself above the Supreme Court, Congress, and the President.



Ewing Galloway, New York

"The gorgeous ensign of the Republic . . .

. . . blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the heavens, that sentiment dear to every true American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." (Daniel Webster.)

That act actually amounted to an announcement of the destruction of the Union.

As the winter blizzards raged along the Atlantic seaboard in that year they seemed to be blowing the United States to pieces.

That January day in the muddy streets of the crude, unfinished Federal Capital, as men moved toward the pillared edifice of the lawmakers, one could tell the loyalists from the annullers by the looks upon their faces and by their very gait as they moved to and fro. The South Carolinians were happy and expectant. They were the challengers, and seemed about to win the game. They had the easy part, that of merely withdrawing. Who could restrain them if they refused to play? Who could bring them back if they went their way? The loyalists felt impotent. They saw their building falling down about them, and it made them sad.

Already the champion for South Carolina, Robert Y. Hayne, had delivered his blow and it was called irresistible. He was a masterly orator, and had asked questions that seemed to some unanswerable. Was not the Union a compact of sovereign States? Hadn't each State entered it voluntarily, of its own free will, and couldn't each State determine its further course also by its own free will? Wasn't that, historically, the very basis of the Union, the reason why the Colonists had sought freedom from Great Britain? Did New England have any more right to dictate to the South, or to the West, than Old England had had?

The majestic vision of unbounded prairies, of a new social order, luxuriant fields, bountious mines, roads unhampered by State boundaries, all nurturing a mighty Nation living in freedom, destined to help lead the world to peace and happiness and God, had almost vanished from the eyes of the debaters. They were trying to plot the course of future generations by legalistic arguments and political deals. They were striving to win party victories, to bring triumph to this clique or that, and score points in disputation, as the world's best hope flickered to go out. At that moment arose Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.

Every voice was hushed. All whispering ceased. The Senators leaned forward in their seats. The visitors who had crowded into every available place, where one could sit or stand, pressed still closer together in vivid expectation. All eyes were directed toward a man who, though of little more than medium height, seemed to be a giant. His bearing was stately, but so natural that it bore no trace of pomp. His manner was marked by as much ease as dignity. His high, broad forehead seemed perfectly to match his deep-set eyes, firm lips and hard, square chin. Calmness, force and wisdom were seen embodied in him; the people felt a champion had come.

He began with a picturesque, pleasantly related figure, of a ship upon a stormy sea, and invited his hearers to join him in taking its bearing. They scemed as at the beginning of a voyage, and all were thrilled to see where it would lead them with such a captain as Daniel Webster. Four full hours they traveled, but not on tossing waves or sullen tides; four full hours they were borne upon a limpid stream of words, such as Americans had never heard before.

They felt no raging floods and saw no crags of spite or bitterness. They beheld a mighty river, that flows calm and broad and deep between green banks, that also rushes through narrows with a grand display of power, breaks shimmering over rocks with a hundred dancing rainbows disporting on its sheen, and moves irresistibly to the ocean.

Again one might say that the journey on which Daniel Webster took America and the world was as a climb up a succession of mountain ranges, one rising above the other, and all culminating in an overpowering peak. As Webster led his listeners along that majestic trail, so easily conducting them from each height to the one above, he pointed out a hundred vistas of America and finally as his audiences reached the pinnacle, he spread the superb panorama of the future United States before them—of "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

During those four momentous hours, spiteful, sordid partisanship stole away. Hatred was ashamed to linger any longer. The regal presence of the orator, the tones of his melodious voice, the splendid pictures which he unrolled before the audience gave a new beauty and a higher dignity to America. The grandeur of the past came back to greet them, the splendor of the future marched before them. The giants of our history moved about them. New England's heroic devotion to freedom, the inestimable contribution of the South to liberation, the freshness and virility of the West, were placed as treasures in the hands of those who heard the orator.

Beneath all, in all, above all, was the Union. When his words rolled out gently as a morning song, they were of Union; when they streamed on as in a torrent, they were of Union; when they pealed out in long reverberating thunderclaps, they were of Union.

He spoke of tariffs; he spoke of roads; he spoke of shipping; he spoke of slavery; but they all paled before his glowing vision of American union. His grand theme was that the Union was based on people, not on the States, that people were masters, not the States, and that the American people were one. He saw the North and the South, the East and the West, farmers and laborers and bankers, as a Nation, one and indivisible.

He made the American people seem a commanding power, such as it had never realized itself to be before. He raised them above legalistic sophistry, and party contrivances. He placed all future history in the people's hands; he set our Nation among all the nations of the earth, and showed us to ourselves, not only as makers of money, hoers of corn, fellers of forests, and weavers of cloth, but as a Nation with a destiny and a mission among the children of men.

As the words poured from Daniel Webster's silver tongue and noble heart and splendid intellect, they formed the vision not of thirteen colonies or twenty-four States, or ranging Senators, or scheming politicians, but of a new American Nation moving through the valleys, climbing up the hills, and helping to lead all the men and women of the world to new homes.

Those four hours in that small, packed chamber seemed too short, and as the orator moved to his stupendous climax the listeners were unaware of the passage of time. All that they sensed was the scene he had placed before them. "It is to that Union," Webster said, "we owe our safety at home, our consideration and dignity abroad. . . . It had its origin in the necessity of disordered finance, prostrate commerce, and ruined credit. Under its benign influence, these great interests immediately awoke as from the dead, and sprang forth with newness of life. Every year of its duration has teemed with fresh proofs of its utility; and although our territory has stretched out wider and wider and our population spread farther and farther they have not outrun its protection or its benefits.

"While the Union lasts we have high, exciting gratifying prospects spread out before us and our children. When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, let their last lingering glance behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the world, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto everywhere, spread all over in characters of living life, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that sentiment dear to erey true American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Real Facts About Alcohol to Be Taught in Schools of Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—The temperance forces in the nation's Capital are winning their campaign against the move to soften and distort the prescribed instruction in the public schools of the District of Columbia on the dangers of alcoholic beverages.

The Washington Federation of Churches announced today that in its judgment the latest revisions offered by the Board of Education in the study course on the effects of alcoholic drinks, tobacco, and other narcotics represent a "right approach" and "a sincere attempt to present the whole truth."

These proposed revisions constitute an almost complete reversal of most of the suggestions recently offered to the Board by Dr. James A. Gannon, physician-member of the Board, in an effort to dilute the curriculum.

Wilbur Laroe, Jr., Chairman of the Federation's Committee on Civic Affairs, informed the Board that his organization was gratified by "the abandonment in the new draft of the idea that alcohol is a food" and by "emphasis upon its adverse effect on brain functioning and the injury which it inflicts on society by causing insanity and crime."

Such changes, he said, were a notable improvement on the earlier draft which he characterized as so wrong in its emphasis as almost to encourage the use of alcohol.

In the hope that classroom teaching on the subject of beverage alcohol in the public schools of Washington can be made a precedent for the entire nation, Mr. Laroe, speaking in behalf of the Federation of Churches, is recommending to the Board of Education that the following further facts be included in the prescribed course:

1. In the revised draft it is stated that alcohol is a narcotic. In the earlier draft it was stated that alcohol is a drug and a poison. The fact that alcohol is a drug and a poison is clearly shown by the context of the new draft, which correctly states that seven tenths of 1 per cent of alcohol in the blood will cause death and that much smaller quantities will so interfere with nervous reflexes as to cause traffic accidents and so injure the whole nervous system as to cause insanity. This being so, it is clearly not adequate to describe alcohol in such a prominent heading merely as a narcotic. Tobacco is a narcotic, but it does not cause insanity. We suggest that this prominent heading be changed to read: "Alcohol Is a Drug and a Poison."

The statement "Many of the inmates of insane asylums become insane because of the abuse of alcohol" would be improved by eliminating "the abuse of." Alcohol cannot be abused, but it can abuse human beings.

3. The section dealing with the effect of drinking on man's status in society is on the whole commendable, but the portion dealing with alcohol as a cause of crime is defective in suggesting that only unstable or immature people are incited to crime by its use. Many prisoners whose crimes were caused by liquor are just as stable and just as mature when they are normal as any of the rest of us. Alcohol converts a normal person into an abnormal person, even to the extent of causing a normal man to commit a crime.

One of the most pitiful facts in criminology is the large number of crimes caused by normal people who have been drinking to excess. No school child will admit that he is unstable and it is dangerous to teach children that only the unstable are adversely affected.

4. The article dealing with alcohol as a menace to traffic is commendable in every way. All law-abiding citizens will applaud the statement that "enlightened persons will see the problem as a social scourge that it is, and regardless of their personal attitudes toward liquor they will want to see that drinking and driving are forever separated."

Alcohol in the Home

5. The chapter dealing with the tragic results of alcohol in the home is one of the best parts of the report. The heading is weak and should be strengthened. It reads: "Excessive use of alcohol may lower the economic standing of the family." It is not only the economic standing that is affected. Alcohol also lowers the social standing and indeed is a tragic cause of homes broken by divorce, or otherwise.

Our juvenile court spends much of its time trying to patch up homes which liquor has broken. We respectfully suggest that the heading should read: "Excessive use of alcohol often lowers the standing of a family and disrupts the home." It could well go one step further and say that much juvenile delinquency is caused by the emotional strains and lowered economic standards which are so often found in homes where the breadwinner is a drunkard. What a child needs most of all is love, parental care, and a feeling of security. The odds are against his having these in a home where liquor has wrought the havoc which it so often causes.

"The only suggestion we have concerning the chapter on tobacco," Mr. Laroe concluded in his letter to the Board of Education, "which on the whole is excellent," is the statement that "the use of tobacco is habit-forming for many individuals." This is only a partial truth. It is a matter of common observation that tobacco is habit-forming for nearly all individuals who use it.

"We believe that the changes suggested above will improve a document which already shows careful thought and judicial consideration."

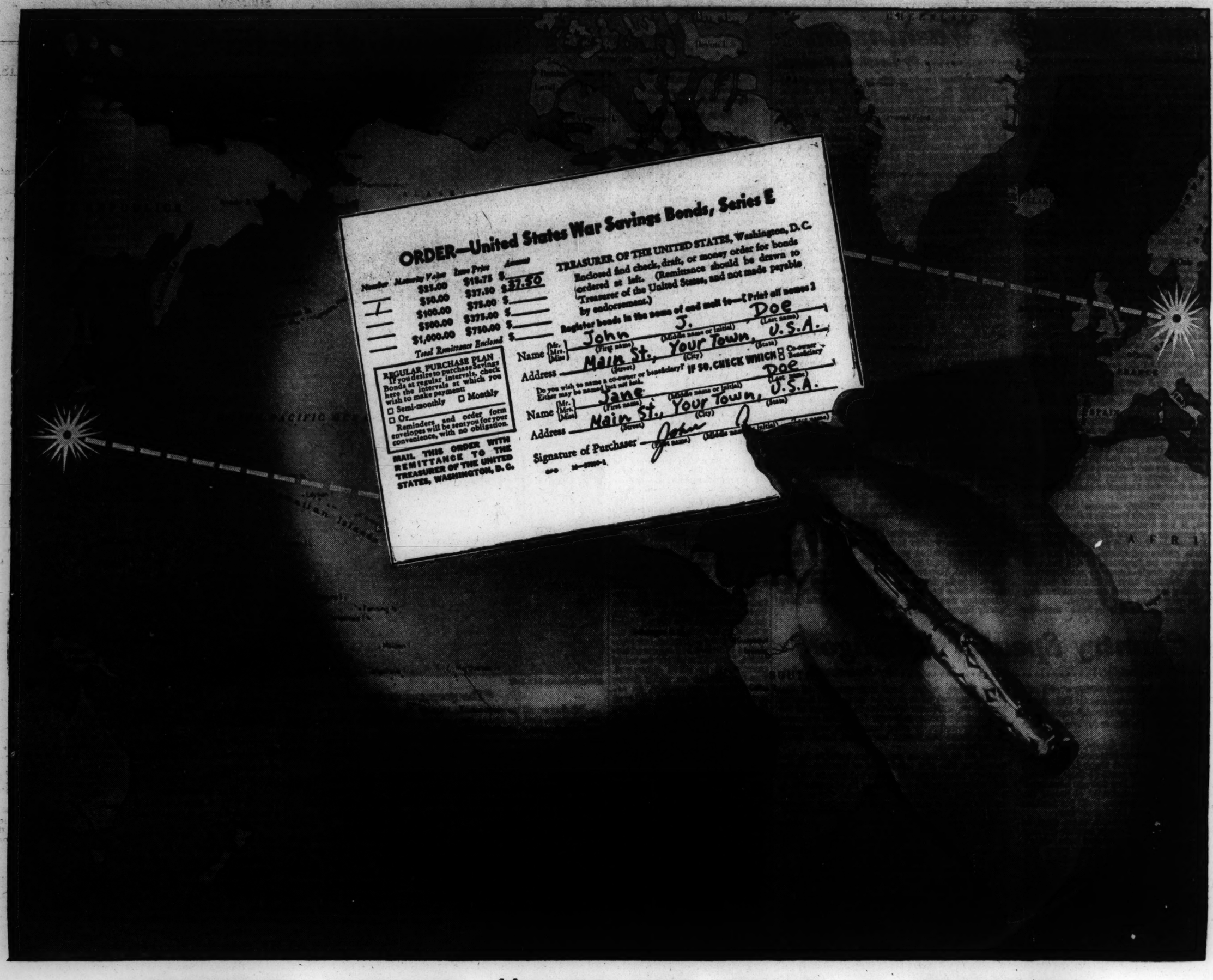
Time, Life, Fortune Will Be Reduced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 — Time, Life and Fortune magazines are to be reduced in size, Howard Black, Vice-President of Time, Inc., announced here Nov. 20. Time will be limited to 104 pages; Life, which now has about 160 pages weekly, will be limited to 132, including inserts, and Fortune will be cut from 11¼ by 14 inches to 10½ by 13 inches, Mr. Black said.

"These limitations are being established because we do not see how, on one hand, a publisher can talk about fighting a tough war in his editorial pages and then have the size of his publications give the American people the impression that there is a wartime boom in advertising," he added.

The War Production Board in Washington is considering plans to eliminate non-essential paper use and curtail the size of publications in order to save paper for uses necessary to the war effort. Paper production is declining and demand for it continuts above production, and, therefore, some retrenchment has to be made somewhere along the line, it was stressed.


ORDER—United States War Savings Bonds, Series E
Number
Maturity Value
Issue Price
Amount
$25.00 $18.75 $
$50.00 $37.50 $37.50
$100.00 $75.00 $
$500.00 $375.00 $
$1,000.00 $750.00 $
Total Remittance Enclosed $
TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, D.C.
Enclosed find check, draft, or money order for bonds ordered at left. (Remittance should be drawn to Treasurer of the United States, and not made payable by endorsement.)
Register bonds in the name of and mail to—[Print all names]
Name [Mr. Mrs. Miss] John J. Doe
(First name) (Middle name or initial) (Last name)
Address Main St., Your Town, U.S.A.
(Street) (City) (State)
Do you wish to name a co-owner or beneficiary? IF SO, CHECK WHICH ☐ Co-owner ☐ Beneficiary
Either may be named [but not both].
Name [Mr. Mrs. Miss] Jane Doe
(First name) (Middle name or initial) (Last name)
Address Main St., Your Town, U.S.A.
(Street) (City) (State)
Signature of Purchaser John J. Doe
(First name) (Middle name or initial) (Last name)
REGULAR PURCHASE PLAN
If you desire to purchase Savings Bonds at regular intervals, check here the intervals at which you wish to make payment:
☐ Semi-monthly ☐ Monthly
☐ Or
Reminders and order form envelopes will be sent you for your convenience, with no obligation.
MAIL THIS ORDER WITH REMITTANCE TO THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HERE'S YOUR "ORDER FOR A BOMB"

for delivery to Berlin or Tokyo!

Just read that "order," Mr. and Mrs. America!

Read it carefully.

It will deliver a bomb, with your democratic compliments, to the murderous dictators of Germany or Japan.

It's an application for a U. S. War Bond.

Sign it and *Your Bomb* will help tear apart the military machine the Axis powers have built to destroy you.

Put off signing it and the chances are good that you'll live just long enough to accept delivery of one "Made in Germany" or one "Made in Japan" yourself.

Because those boys aren't fooling. They're killers—and they're coming after you . . . fast!

So what are you going to do about it?

Wait until they are on American soil?

They're on it now! In the Aleutian Islands, if you want to pick a place close to home!

So, the time to act is now! To buy War Bonds with at least 10% of your income—every week—so your bomb can be delivered *every week* until this war is won.

It's easy to buy War Bonds at your post office, bank, savings and loan association, at many department stores, motion picture theaters, and other official sales agencies today!

BUY WAR BONDS—at least 10% every pay day

This advertisement is published at the request of the Treasury Department of the United States Government

But Will Children Really Like This Book? 'Junior Reviewers' Know All the Answers

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If you want the truth, go to a child" might well be the slogan of the book review service established about three years ago by Jean Poindexter Colby of Newton Centre, Massachusetts. In her estimation there is no substitute for the child's point of view.

From nursery school to senior high and private schools, boys and girls from five to fifteen are employed as book reviewers; and their reading is not wholly limited to the so-called children's books. (Of course in the case of the nursery school, the reactions of the children are studied and the report made by the teacher.) Starting locally with a mere handful of children, the group of reviewers now numbers fifty-one, scattered from Maine to Mississippi. And the children come from all classes of society and represent several nationalities—not leaving out the Negro race.

"I don't see why someone didn't think of it before. To me it wasn't an idea but a necessity," explains Mrs. Colby. She was editing an adult publication which included juvenile book reviews. One day a children's book review was brought in by a particularly self-assured reviewer, who told Mrs. Colby that the librarians would be sure to approve the book, that the author had been on the library list for years, etc., etc.

"But," countered Mrs. Colby, "how about the children? Will they like it?"

"They ought to," replied the reviewer.

"Have you had a child's reaction to it?" Mrs. Colby asked. The reviewer admitted that she had not.

"Then let's get one. There's a public school around the corner." So to the school they went with their book. "The results were so interesting and revealing," says Mrs. Colby, "that I decided then and there to test all children's books on the children themselves."

Rules for Guidance

A small group of local children of assorted ages was brought together and each assigned a book to read. Soon followed requests from other children to be allowed to join the group. As the system got under way (Mrs. Colby was now giving all her time to juvenile books), it became obvious that the young reviewers needed a few general rules for guidance, as well as an incentive to read more books. "Although many of the reports didn't contribute very much," says Mrs. Colby, "we decided to pay each child 25 cents a book, plus a bonus for a particularly outstanding review." (Payment at present is being made in war stamps.) Here are the instructions supplied each child:

(1) Tell the story briefly. (We found we had to be sure they finished the book!) (2) Have you read any books like it? How are they like it? (3) Tell why you liked or disliked it. Give at least three reasons. Saying that it is interesting is not enough. Tell why. (4) Was it too old for you? Would girls or boys like it better? Why? (5) Is it worth buying? Would you like to read it again? Why? (6) Mention any feature you thought outstanding, such as illustrations, descriptions, the part you liked best, etc. Finally: Remember you are advising boys and girls all over the United States, so say just what you think, and not what you think we want you to say.

Mrs. Colby reports that the results of these questions have been amazingly satisfactory; that the older children, to her pleasure, have broken away somewhat from the hard-and-fast outline and are submitting reviews which have personality, humor and insight.

Out-of-state children began to apply for positions as reviewers; and now a child in the South, for instance, reports on a book with Southern locale; while two Indian boys, living in reservation towns in the Southwest, review Indian stories. "And if you think they don't spot irrelevancies and discrepancies, you ought to see those reports," laughs Mrs. Colby.

When the books come from the publishers (and publishers are delighted to work with Mrs. Colby), they are listed and catalogued, then each is sent to a young reviewer or assigned for class reading in the schoolroom. Mrs. Colby handles the individual children herself, and the skill and perseverance she shows with them is remarkable. Frequently she will have to send back reports, especially those of new reviewers; and the children are crushed at not receiving their 25 cents. However, they accept her criticism which is kindly but probing and discerning. In only one instance has a child not come back for more; and the improvement in writing, in self-expression, even in thinking is striking.

In the event of an unfavorable review, the book is sent to another reviewer, perhaps younger or older than the first. Only after two such reports and editorial disapproval are books severely criticized in the published list. Mrs. Colby is particularly proud of the fact that a member of her group won the Boy Scouts Reviewing Contest in the spring of 1942. This was a nation-wide contest, and the prize was a $25 war bond.

Excerpts from reports of young reviewers make excellent human interest reading. Take this one from a boy of six: "I think 'Danny' is a fairly good story but it ends too soon. Also it is too bad that he ends up as a girl's toy instead of a boy's. Boys like ducks better."

A seven-year-old writes: " 'Sooner' is one of the best dogs I have read about. He sure beats the daylights out of all the trains and we all laughed and laughed when we read it out loud in class. The pictures are good too. The artist knows just how hound dogs lope along and carry their ears and everything."

From one of the Indian boys: "This is a good book about Sioux Indians, but no such weather could ever have happened in this part of the country."

This young reviewer doesn't mince her words: "The time is in the present sometimes and sometimes in the past, but you don't get changed from one to the other easily. The main trouble is it is so whacky. I wonder if the author thinks children think it could happen."

Watching the Trend

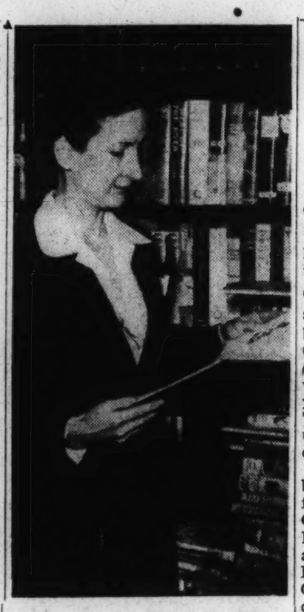
Carefully watching the trend of books is one of the duties of the Junior Reviewers' staff. Children, they believe, should get books that they really want and not what others suppose they want. Another angle of the case is the kind of reading emphasized now. At one of the schools Mrs. Colby visited most of the books placed around for casual reading concerned aviation. These, she considers, fill a need perhaps. "But," she asks, "is it reading as you and I mean it? If we are going to make boys air-minded and girls career-minded just at the point when they are beginning to like books and to explore on their own, the reading of good books will soon be as dated an accomplishment as embroidery."

Mrs. Colby has found from experience that many of the older children—14 to 16 years—will read adult books anyway; and feeling that they might as well have the best, she assigns carefully selected ones to them. And they turn in very creditable reviews, she reports. "Blood, Sweat and Tears" brought an especially fine one from a 15-year-old boy.

Anent Children's Book Week, Mrs. Colby has this to say: "Children's Book Week would really mean something if every library made sure that 50 children who had never been in or taken a book out did both." In a public school classroom in a high-type suburb she found that only nine of the 60 children read more than one book a week outside of school—and of course some didn't read even one. Typical of the situation, perhaps, is this excerpt from a letter from a boy of nine, living in New York City: "I would like to be one of your Junior Reviewers. My father and mother are too busy with war work now to get me books, and our chauffeur who used to take me to the public library has been drafted."

Junior Reviewers sends each month to its subscribers—the list includes parents, teachers, publishers, librarians—a score or more of reviews, supplemented by editorial recommendations, covering the entire juvenile field, in magazine form.

A group of "Junior Reviewers" before the microphone with their announcer. Each gave a brief review of one book. The Junior Reviewers are children of various ages and tastes in different parts of the United States, who review children's books. Mrs. Jean Poindexter Colby of Newton Center, Mass., formed and guides the organization. A monthly magazine to subscribers contains the reviews. There is also a radio program.



Mrs. Jean Poindexter Colby, editor of the "Junior Reviewers," in her office in Newton Center, Mass.

'New World Neighbors' in a Set Of Gay Story-Book Readers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most delightful ways of helping children of North America to become interested in the people of the other Americas is through the attractively illustrated, colorful stories of the set of social studies readers, New World Neighbors, for ages 9-14, published by D. C. Heath and Co., Boston. Eight of these supplementary readers were reviewed on this page over a year ago, when they first came out. The series has now been stepped up to 16 with the publication of eight new numbers.

The new titles take the child both to the South and into the far North. There are stories about Ootah, an Eskimo boy of Greenland; Finnar, a boy of Iceland; about boys and girls of Canada; Rico and his life on a ranch in Chile; Malku of Bolivia; about children of Mexico, and of central America, and one volume on six great men of Brazil. An attractive colored folder, profusely illustrated may be got free from the publisher, describing the books. The cost of each volume is about 40 cents.

Each book of stories is written by someone well qualified not only as a writer for children but as an expert in the locale treated. For example, the one about Eskimo life, "Ootah and His Puppy," is by the famous "Snowbaby," Marie Ahnighito Peary, daughter of the Polar explorer, Commander Peary, and herself born in Greenland, where she lived as a child. "Around the Year in Iceland" is by Elizabeth Yates, author of many satisfying and wholesome books for young people, among them "Quest in the Northland," an Iceland adventure developing out of a long holiday she and her husband spent in Iceland; "Haven for the Brave," a dear book about British evacuated children, and "Under the Little Fir," one of the loveliest and most poetic of Christmas books of tales, just out.

Each little volume carries a sponsoring introduction "Ootah" is introduced by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, "Sky High in Bolivia" by Concha Romero James, of the Pan American Union. For the child-reader there is first a brief two or three pages about the country and people, then the stories begin. Throughout each book the colored sketches prance across the pages, and each bright board cover bears a lovely colored picture on the front. The end papers in each case are picture maps in color.

"Ootah and His Puppy," a lovable story, takes us into the everyday life of the Greenland Eskimo, and most skillfully, while the young reader is carried along by the absorbing adventures of a boy and his husky dog, the activities and customs of the people are presented. "Sky High in Bolivia," is partly stories bringing out customs and interest, partly legends about famous spots. "Six Great Men of Brazil" contains readable short biographies an early Emperor, a soldier-statesman, the "father" of Brazilian industry, a composer, a pioneer in aviation, and a protector of the Indians.

Visting Iceland with Elizabeth Yates and looking at the entrancing pictures by Jon Nielsen, who has also spent months in Iceland, the child learns through story and adventure about Iceland's boiling springs, the fishing, what it is like to go to school there, many details of homelife, and the fascinating connection with the ancient past possible to a land where the language has come down from the days of the Sagas unchanged, and where the democratic government is historic as well as contemporary.

I hope every elementary school public and private has these inexpensive and attractive little books in its grade-room reading corners. American and Canadian children wouldn't wish to be without them hi this day of awakening to New World friendliness. The entire set of 16 would make a wholesome Christmas present to any English-speaking child here or in Britain for his home library, also.

M. J. T.

Music Educators Confer on Building Morale With Wartime Singing on the Home Front

Chicago

Singing, bugle calls, and band and orchestra playing may not actually win the war, but they can do a lot to help on the home front. Therefore, school music teachers, and band, orchestra, and choral directors are faced with a job of converting the work of their departments to a full wartime basis.

Their tooling up as planned at the National Institute on Music Education in Wartime held in Chicago consists of preparing school musicians and musical programs which can be used to pep up any and every phase of the war effort at home. The contention of the music educators is that music is a great socializing influence, and for that reason their ultimate aim is an America which will sing well and sing enthusiastically at its war work. The institute was sponsored by the Music Educators National Conference and the National School Band, Orchestra, and Vocal Associations. A number of other music groups participated.

Songs of United Nations

First of all, the music educators agreed, they are going to see that there is more singing on the home front. They are going to see that both grade and high schools learn the most important songs not only of this country, but those of all the Americas and of the United Nations as well. They are placing special emphasis on the latter two so that the victorious nations will "be able to sing harmoniously together when peace comes." Students in choruses, choirs, and glee clubs are to be trained so that they can in turn organize and lead family radio sings in their own homes, and so they can assist block captains through their local defense council in organizing neighborhood sings. These same student song leaders will be trained so that they can lead singing in other departments at school, particularly in foreign language classes.

The traditional concerts and musical programs will take on an entirely different flavor for the duration. School music directors attending the Institute were urged to use all their performing groups in special War Savings Bond efforts and in other events allied with the war. They are expected to take part in programs honoring men in the armed services, in special flag ceremonies, In many schools the band presents "To the Colors" and "Retreat" ceremonies while the entire student body stands at attention. Patriotic pageants are now being presented in most schools by orchestra and chorus, band and chorus, or by all three and in many cases also by school speech and dance groups.

School musical organizations are also helping to sell war bonds and stamps. In addition to appearing at special War Savings rallies, many of these groups are making the purchase of war stamps the price of admission to concerts and special patriotic programs. These same groups are also donating their services to USO clubs, and to service men's centers, and bands are being used to give "send-offs" to men departing for training camps and "greetings" to men home on furloughs.

No Neglect Involved

The music educators pointed out that despite the fact that their departments are engaged in an "all-out" war effort, they are not forced to neglect fundamental musical training. Original student composition is still being encouraged in fact, even has greater stimulus today. For students are being urged to write both words and music for patriotic songs. A number of contests are under way offering prizes for the best songs relating to the purchase of war savings stamps, on the scrap drive, and on the "conserve what you have theme." Student leadership is being given even greater stimulation than ever before, for boys and girls are being encouraged to organize small singing groups and small instrumental groups wherever possible—in their homes, neighborhoods, clubs, and churches.

Singing Citizens

In summing up their wartime program, the educators have this to say: "The Treasury Department knows music will help sell bonds, and the War Department wants its soldiers and sailors to sing. In fact, every agency responsible for a part in the war effort wants to use music for what it can do to and for people to vitalize the war effort, and to develop and maintain a fighting spirit. That means that we must have a singing citizenry.

"Ours is the challenge to use all our energy and skill as music educators, all our resources of techniques and of trained chorus, bands, orchestras, and small ensembles to help American sing—to sing the hope, confidence, praise, pride, devotion, and the fighting spirit that will win victory for freedom and liberty in the world."

Women's Fields In Journalism

A new curriculum in journalism for women students, "Specialized Women's Fields," has been inaugurated by the School of Journalism of the University of Wisconsin this fall, according to an announcement made by Director Grant M. Hyde.

The new course is for women who wish special training in fashion writing or advertising, or in newspaper and magazine writing on foods, nutrition, household furnishings and decoration, textiles and clothing design.

Little Fears Caught Early

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sacramento, Calif.

The old adage of a stitch in time applies remarkably well to the experience of raising children. Little habits caught while they are not yet fixed yield so much more quickly. We have found this particularly true in regard to the little fears which crop up now and then.

One experience that illustrates this occurred when our 15-months old baby suddenly expressed terror at the sound of the vacuum cleaner. This was something that had to be used, and, especially in winter, it was not practicable to put her away from the sight and sound of it. So we turned it off and held her until the tears had subsided. Then we slipped to the floor and sat quietly beside it until she was used to its being there. A favorite doll was then made to pat it, and it wasn't long before baby sister was imitating. The doll sat on the cylinder and baby soon followed. Then we took her a little distance from it and had big brother turn on the motor.

At first there was a frantic clutching of Mother, but as Dolly played with the switch, this changed to interest in the noise and she was gradually led to approach it. We were careful to leave the motor on for only a few seconds at a time until she was used to it.

We showed her how the attachments cleaned, and within 15 minutes from the time she first showed her fear, she was busy helping Mother clean the floor, completely ignoring the noise. And the next cleaning day, she was right there ready to help. So we didn't count as time wasted the few minutes it took from our cleaning schedule.

Mrs. P. K.

A Saturday Column

Engineering Students Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

While enrollment in many college departments has fallen off, the number of students of engineering is increasing. Indicative of this growing trend toward technical education on the part of the youth is the freshman class at Illinois Institute of Technology, which this year is 39 per cent larger than last.

Institute officials report that there were twice as many entrance applicants this year as ever before and believe it is largely due to government pleas for more engineers and technically trained men in industry. Due to the large number of applicants, selections were made only from those in the upper quarter of their high school classes. One of the new freshmen engineers is a girl, studying mechanical engineering.

Illinois Institute represents a two-year-old merger of Armour Tech and Lewis Institute. In addition to the regular academic student body of 4,555 there are 3,500 men and women enrolled in free technical war courses. These include special training courses in ordnance inspection and industrial drafting for women, courses adapted to salesmen of refrigerators, radios, and other appliances, automobile salesmen, and others affected by curtailed production. The Institute also enrolls 1,000 more persons in a radio training program it conducts for the United States Signal Corps, and 35 in the explosives safety school it administers in cooperation with the explosive safety branch of the Office of Chief of Ordnance.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Understand Why and You Are Sure

15th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do You Say This	or This?
1. The rose smells *sweet.*	1. The rose smells *sweetly.*
2. I feel *calm.*	2. I feel *calmly.*

The correct sentences are at the left.

In this important lesson, we are dealing with verbs different from other verbs previously studied in this series.

Which is correct?

1. Ben looked *solemnly.* (Using the adverb *solemnly.*)

2. Ben looked *solemn.* (Using the adjective *solemn.*)

Let us read and discuss this rule until it is throughly understood:

Follow the verb with an adverb when you are describing the *action* of the verb; follow the verb with an adjective when you are describing the *subject.*

Fortunately, this rule applies only to a few special verbs; that is, applies only to the verbs of the senses (*feel, look, smell, sound,* and *taste*) and to verbs that are somewhat similar in meaning to the verb *to be* (such as *appear, become, prove, remain, seem, grow,* and *stand*). All other verbs are verbs of *action* and are regularly followed by adverbs: as, *dance* gracefully, *step* cautiously.

It may help you to think of these special verbs as *sign-post* verbs: pointing sometimes to the *right*—to the action of the verb; pointing sometimes to the *left*—to the subject.

It is logical to follow the verb with an adverb when you are describing the action of the verb; it is logical to follow with an adjective when you are describing the subject.

Here is an easy method to tell you whether to use an adverb or an adjective.

1. The flower smells (fragrant, fragrantly). (The flower *is* fragrant.)

2. The man looked (happy, happily). (The man *is* happy.)

Easy Method: When in doubt whether to use an adjective or an adverb, substitute the verb *is* (or *are*) for the sentence-verb. Thus, if the verb *is* makes sense (has meaning), use an adjective; if the verb *is* does not make sense (has no meaning), use an adverb. Test this method on these sentences:

1. Your hand feels (cold, coldly).

Your hand *is* cold. (This makes sense; so *cold* is correct.)

Thus we say: Your hand feels *cold.*

2. Bob looked (suspiciously, suspicious) at the stranger.

Bob *is* suspicious at the stranger. (This does not make sense; so *suspicious* is not correct.)

Thus we say: Bob looked *suspiciously* at the stranger.

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct form. Apply your method: If the verb *is* makes sense, use an adjective; otherwise, use an adverb.

1. The lad proved (willingly, willing).

2. The lad proved his identity (willingly, willing).

3. The lake looks (beautifully, beautiful) in the moonlight.

4. Along the dark path, the man (cautious, cautiously) felt his way.

5. James turned (quickly, quick) to view the stranger.

6. The formula proved (perfect, perfectly).

7. The formula proved (perfect, perfectly) the theory of the scientist.

8. That remark sounds (queer, queerly).

9. Barton looked (innocent, innocently) at his questioner.

10. Barton looked (innocently, innocent).

Certain words such as *loud, quick, slow, soft* can be used both as adjectives and as adverbs. However, careful speakers and writers prefer to say:

1. Don't speak too *loudly;* Come *quickly;* Drive *slowly* . . .

Instead of saying:

2. Don't speak too *loud;* Come *quick;* Drive *slow* . . .

The Age-Old Query:
How Are You?

What answer do you give to this query: How are you?

1. I feel (bad, badly).

I feel (am) bad. (This is grammatically correct.)

I feel (am) ill. (Preferable.)

The words "How are you?" are classified more frequently as a *salutation* (such as "Good morning") than as a *question.* Unless alert speakers think of some happy or satisfactory greeting, they usually answer, "I am well."

Conclusion: If you understand this lesson, you have passed safely through what is considered one of the difficult places in grammar. And you understand this lesson by understanding this rule that applies to these special verbs (verbs of the *senses* and verbs similar to *to be*):

Use an adjective when referring to the subject; use an adverb when referring to the *action* of the verb. Thus you see that these mischievous verbs can be trained!

Does your speech contain double negatives? In our next lesson we shall learn to avoid them and to avoid other common errors of speech.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—willing (is willing); 2—willingly (adverb describes proved); 3—beautiful (is beautiful); 4—cautiously (adverb describes felt); 5—quickly (adverb describes turned); 6—perfect (is perfect); 7—perfectly (adverb describes proved); 8—queer (is queer); 9—innocently (adverb describes looked); 10—innocent (is innocent).

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 658,980
1942 volume to date 102,940,271
1941 volume to date 128,293,618

Stock Trends Mildly Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Scattered rails and industrials managed to keep on the upside in today's stock market but many of Friday's climbers did little or nothing.

Further props for sentiment were found in the war news and another batch of pleasing dividends and earnings statements. Bullish forces, however, inclined to keep commitments light or stand aside because of the week-end.

The list was a shade uneven at the opening. Early gains of fractions were eliminated in some cases as the session progressed and, near the final hour, mild irregularity was the rule. Dealings were sluggish throughout.

Among stocks International Telephone touched a new top for the year on an initial 4,000-share block but eventually slipped. Moderate support was accorded N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, and International Harvester. Backward were Anaconda, Kennecott, American Can, Dome Mines, Phelps Dodge and U. S. Rubber preferred.

Owners of building material company stocks were encouraged by the compilation of the F. W. Dodge Corp. Estimating total construction contracts in the first 10 months of 1942 amounted to $6,-892,161,000, exceeding the annual volume of any previous year.

Those watching petroleum shares noted the action of the Texas Railroad Commission in authorizing daily average crude production in December of 1,470,-658 barrels, or 120,258 barrels above the figure recommended by the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market was a selective affair again today, a few rails managing to advance fractionally while profit selling and week-end adjustments kept the trend irregular.

A continuing trickle of selling to establish tax gains or losses brought small blocks of higher-priced rails and utilities into the market but for the most part price changes were minor.

Missouri Pacific Railroad loans continued to hold interest, the general 4s finding rough going along with a few other of the carrier's low-priced issues, while the "A" 5s of '65 advanced.

Under water most of the short-session were, among others, Illinois Central refunding 4s, Chicago & Alton 3s, Rock Island convertible 4½s, Milwaukee adjusted 5s, Lehigh Valley stamped 4s and Seaboard Air Line stamped 4s.

Higher bids were posted occasionally for Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, International Great Northern first 6s of '52, Central of Georgia consolidated 5s and Missouri-Kansas-Texas "A" 5s of '62, 4½s of '78 and first 4s.

Commercial Mackay incomes, with warrant, International Telephone & Telegraph 4½s and 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s were higher among utilities.

Foreign bonds were mixed. U. S. Governments were quoted about uncharged in dealer markets and were idle on the stock exchange.

Retail Sales 14 to 17 P. C. Over '41 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retailers reported the record consumer buying wave spread to more line this week, Dun & Bradstreet said in a weekly review of business.

"Christmas gift wares and staple items threatened by shortages highlighted a week of active purchasing," the agency said. "Wholesale markets were kept busy supplying retailers' fill-in needs. Advance buying against future requirements and the placing of some scattered commitments for spring goods helped to swell wholesale volume."

The review estimated retail volume for the country as a whole was 14 to 17 per cent above 1941 with the percentage gains in the various areas as follows: New England, 7 to 12, East, 7 to 10, Northwest, 8 to 11, Middle West and South, 15 to 19, Southwest, 20 to 23 and Pacific Coast, 22 to 26.

The agency said retailers reported a liberal spending sentiment prevailed among early Christmas shoppers and a marked trading up tendency was noted particularly in luxury lines. Gift promotions brought favorable responses in most cases.

Acceptances Decline $49 Million in Oct.

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers acceptances outstanding at the end of October amounted to $118,581,-000, a decline of $4,913,000 from the total at the end of September, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced. The amount outstanding at the end of October, 1941, was $184,806,000.

Most of the drop from the preceding month and last year was accounted for by paper covering imports.

Pere Marquette Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway reported October net income of $534,771 on gross of $4,372,376 compared with net of $211,246 and gross of $3,501,621 in October last year. For 10 months net income was $2,688,550 on gross of $35,927,151 compared with $2,-839,442 and $32,608,863 in the same period of 1941.

Rent Control Soon to Affect 75,000,000

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Paul A. Porter, deputy administrator in charge of the rent department of the Office of Price Administration, said by Dec. 1 Federal rent control would be in effect in 353 areas, covering a population of about 75,000,000.

Asserting it was the OPA's intention to hold rental profits to peace-time levels, Mr. Porter told the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, "it would not be reasonable to expect us to consider the war as a boom period."

He declared nation-wide surveys had disclosed "in general the net operating position of landlords is easily as favorable now as it was before the impact of war." He added there would be no change in rent ceilings until it could be shown in any area that rental income generally had fallen below the pre-war level.

Mr. Porter said establishment of ceilings on the basis of a particular freeze date had proved itself equitable for at least 92 per cent of the rented dwellings, while in the other 8 per cent, adjustments had been permitted because of special circumstances.

He related the OPA was cognizant that under a new economy it might not be possible for landlords to continue the same quality, quantity and type of service as on the maximum rent date.

"We have no intention of quibbling over minor changes in unnecessary services," he said. "We will, however, insist on the maintenance of those basic services which are necessary for the health of our population."

October Passenger Revenues of Class I Roads Rise 139 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — October passenger revenues of Class I railroads were nearly two and one-half times as large as in the same month last year, the Association of American Railroads disclosed in preliminary reports from 85 carriers representing 81 per cent of the total Class 1 mileage.

The association said that the 85 lines reported $85,326,815 in passenger revenues for October, an increase of 139.1 per cent over the $35,683,679 collected in the 1941 month.

Total operating revenues for the reporting roads were placed at $595,015,347, compared with $420,-465,116 in October a year ago, an increase of 41.5 per cent.

Freight revenues were $471,730,462 compared with $355,988,-961, an increase of 32.5 per cent.

Freight Carloadings Off 0.3 P. C. in Week; 6.5 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 826,601 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Nov. 14.

This was a decrease of 2,889 cars, or 0.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week: a decrease of 57,289 cars, or 6.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 81,306 cars, or 10.9 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report, classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	391,788	3,652	2,434
Less-than-carlot mdse	91,065	↑ 469	↑85,219
Coal	165,241	2,048	13,021
Grain and grain products	41,340	↑ 666	1,043
Livestock	20,243	↑ 522	4,502
Forest Products	42,647	249	↑ 554
Ore	14,135	↑ 135	1,308
Coke			

↑Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight carloads handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Nov. 14, 1942 included:

	Nov. 14	Prev. Wk	Yr. Ago
Balt. & Ohio	65,371	66,787	53,934
Ches. & Ohio	41,051	40,154	43,550
Nickel Plate	20,799	22,685	20,668
Pere Marq.	11,792	12,126	13,472
Erie	27,066	27,784	30,322
Illinois Central	42,245	43,789	41,970
Wabash	17,693	18,512	14,992
Sou. Pacific	35,096	36,387	38,959
Pennsylvania	141,744	143,332	142,169
St. Paul	23,878	30,647	32,864
Lehigh Valley	20,548	19,768	18,419
New Haven	28,322	27,392	28,100
Rock Island	28,658	29,708	28,919
Lackawanna	17,625	17,823	17,762
Reading	40,981	41,620	40,784
Jersey Central	26,909	28,860	23,471

Business Personals

The appointment of H. J. Closson, 80 Broad Street, Boston, Massachusetts, as special assistant to Maxwell V. Miller, Executive of the Royal Typewriter Company's drive to procure privately-owned typewriters for the Government, has been announced. Mr. Closson's appointment is a part of a general redesigning of the company's selling force being effected to assist the Government in purchasing 600,000 typewriters for the armed forces.

Louis R. Inwood of Washington, D. C., a veteran of the aeronautical industry, who for nearly two years has been associated with the War Production Board and its predecessors, has joined the staff of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., it was announced by E. Lee Talman, Vice-President and Treasurer of the airline. Mr. Inwood is Assistant to Treasurer and has his headquarters in Kansas City.

Cotton Spinning Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during October at 136.9 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 1234.9 per cent during September this year and 125.8 per cent during October last year.

(*) ex-dividend; (f) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (rw) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (z) 1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

Nation's Housewives Form Huge Potential Labor Reservoir

Business and Industry

Life Insurance Sales 29 P. C. Lower in Oct.

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Sales of ordinary life insurance in the United States declined 29 per cent during October when volume dropped to $467,814,000 compared with the corresponding 1941 month, according to figures released by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau.

The report covers the experience of 53 companies writing 81 per cent of new paid-for ordinary life insurance, exclusive of revivals, increases or dividend additions, reinsurance acquired, annuities, group and wholesale business.

All sections of the country took part in the drop with the decline being most pronounced in the middle Atlantic states where a loss of 35 per cent in sales was noticed. New England showed a loss running to 27 per cent.

By states the largest loser was New Hampshire where sales were down 47 per cent with the District of Columbia being second largest loser with a 44 per cent drop. Connecticut registered a decrease of 31 per cent.

Among the cities the biggest loser was Philadelphia with a 35 per cent loss in sales. In second place came New York with a drop of 33 per cent.

Ordinary sales this year to date at $5,362,536,000 reveal a drop of 8 per cent contrasted with the same period last year.

All sections share in the downturn for the first 10 months with the heaviest losers being the south Atlantic and middle Atlantic, each with decreases of 11 per cent. New England is off 8 per cent for the period.

Among the states, all but eight showed declines. The biggest lower is Wyoming where sales are lower by 23 per cent for the period since the start fo the year. On the other hand, Utah shows a gain of 8 per cent, the largest for the country. Connecticut sales are down 6 per cent.

For the year to date, among the cities, Chicago shows an extreme decline of 13 per cent, while Los Angeles registers the only increase with sales up 3 per cent.

TWA, United Air RoutesRecommended To Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two Civil Aeronautics Board examiners have recommended that Transcontinental & Western Air and United Airlines be authorized to establish routes directly into Washington.

Neither now serves the capital, the only East-West transcontinental air service it has being supplied by American Airlines.

The examiners recommended that United be permitted to establish nonstop service from Washington to Toledo, Ohio, where connections would be made with its main East-West group.

They recommended also that TWA be authorized to fly from Washington to Dayton, Ohio, via Columbus, Ohio, and Wheeling, W. Va. Connection would be made at Dayton with TWA's main route.

The report was made by Examiners J. Francis Reilly and Vincent L. Gingerich. They concluded "that the benefits which would accrue to the public from the proposed operation far outweigh any incidental adverse effects on existing carriers."

OPA Seeks Increase In Fluorspar Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an effort to increase fluorspar output, the Office of Price Administration has granted an increase in maximum prices.

OPA said the increase was deemed necessary in order to open up deposits inaccessible and submarginal at present prices.

The new base ceiling prices for metallurgical fluorspar range from $25 to $28 per short ton, compared with previous prices of $23 to $25.

At the same time, OPA established dollar-and-cents ceiling prices for acid grade fluorspar, except in the Illinois-Kentucky district. The new prices are in line with the level of maximum prices heretofore established for each producer. In the Illinois-Kentucky area, present ceilings, varying for the producer, remain in effect.

Metallurgical fluorspar is used in connection with the manufacture of steel, while the acid grade is essential in the production of aluminum.

Textile Industry in S. C. Seen Reaching New Highs

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP) — W. Rhett Harley, State Labor Commissioner, said South Carolina's textile industry had reached heights of production, employment, wages paid and volume of operations never before equaled in this State.

During the fiscal year which ended June 30, Mr. Harley said that the 233 textile mills in the State turned out products valued at more than $623,000,000, compared with the previous high of $241,000,000.

The 120,978 workers including spare hands, but exclusive of salaried employees and executives received $123,560,940 compared with $87,078,249 paid to 112,296 workers during the previous year

The industry consumed during the year a total of 2,126,177 bales of cotton compared with 1,829,722 the previous year and used 150,000 bales of rayon.

Advertising Official

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J. Paul Hoag

Elected Vice-President and General Manager of the advertising firm of Badger & Browning, Inc. Prior to joining the organization in 1937, Mr. Hoag directed the advertising for a number of advertisers and was previously with the advertising department of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

U. S. Concentration Of Industry Seen Holding Dangers

NEW YORK (AP)—Walter D. Fuller, board chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers and President of the Curtis Publishing Company, said that industrial concentration as a form of regimentation could be destructive to "the America we have known."

Mr. Fuller urged the adoption of a 48-hour week, saying that it was possible to muster every bit of national strength for the war effort "without encroaching upon democracy, jeopardizing liberty or slamming the door of the future in the face of the American people."

"A total of 250,000,000 man-days have been lost to the war effort this year through illness, absenteeism, strikes, accidents and labor turnover—enough productivity to build 10,000 Flying Fortresses or make 42,000,000 Garand rifles," he said.

He said that elimination of "featherbed" work rules and "inefficient" Government employment, combined with putting the jobless to work, would help to end manpower waste and that consequently the nation could easily double the estimated increase of 6,000,000 workers required by December, 1943.

"Concentration means an end, at least for the duration, to one of our freedoms—the freedom of choice," he continued. "That is the freedom upon which America's plants and machines and expanding jobs and pay rolls has been built."

He said that federal concentration of industry "means that freedom of enterprise is the captive of Government for the duration, at least."

Engineering Awards 56 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering News-Record reported engineering construction volume for the past week totaled $100,060,000, an increase of 56 per cent over figures for the comparable week of 1941.

Public construction for the week was up 92 per cent from a year ago, boosted by a rise of 146 per cent in federal work. Public construction, however, was off 68 per cent from the previous week and federal volume down 69 per cent.

Private construction at $5,971,000 was 21 per cent under the preceding week and 60 per cent under a year ago.

Aluminum Co. Pays $3 Extra Dividend

PITTSBURGH (AP)—An extra dividend of $3 per share on the outstanding common stock, payable on Dec. 12, 1942, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on Nov. 17, has been declared by the Aluminum Company of America.

The $3 dividend, added to quarterly dividends of $1 each, makes the total for the year $6.

At the same time, the company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the outstanding preferred stock, payable on Jan. 1, 1943, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 15, 1942.

Baldwin Issues Booklet On Stress-Strain Recording

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — A booklet giving data of use to engineering and laboratory staffs in many industries and entitled "Automatic Stress-Strain Recording," has recently been published by the Baldwin Southwark Division of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

A section of the booklet deals with specification data of the Army and Navy and includes references to special reports and bulletins issued by individual branches of the services on specific products.

A summary of requirements for testing war material sets forth certain rules and standards in effect with the several branches of the armed services. Charts and tables are given throughout the booklet.

Babson Gives Ten Reasons For Gratitude

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—As we draw near to Thanksgiving Day it seems to me that this year, of all recent seasons, we have much for which to be thankful. I should like to comment specifically upon 10 reasons why this is so:

1. First and foremost, we celebrate this year for the same reason that occasioned the first Thanksgiving of the Pilgrim Colony in 1623, namely a fine harvest. As I recently wrote, crop yields this year surpass all previous records. There is plenty of wheat, corn, and other farm products. America will not go hungry and we shall have an abundance for our Allies.

2. Without good health and strength none of us can work or think efficiently. Hence, those of us who are in good health should be particularly thankful. Health is among the greatest of all blessings. We should educate those who suffer poor health, that all may have the strength and energy to live vigorously and usefully.

3. Now that the Thanksgiving season finds us in the midst of our greatest war we should be thankful for the crystallization of war effort on the part of our people. Remember that we are a democracy and thus unused to regimentation, to controls over our individual wills, likes and dislikes. But our people have rallied and are co-operating magnificently with the rules and regulations that the Administration has thought necessary to the times.

Grateful for Two-Party System

4. Whether Republicans or Democrats, we should be thankful that we could enjoy an election this month. Here is tangible evidence of the continued existence of our country as a true democracy. The people have again spoken. The two-party system still lives. Political control is not to lie in the hands of a few but in the hands of many.

5. In view of the intensity of the fighting action in which our armed services have participated throughout the world, we at home should all be grateful and thankful for the moral and physical courage that our men and women have shown. Our fighting forces believe, first, that they are engaged in a great moral crusade, and, second, they have the courage to back up their beliefs. This is giving them victory in all parts of the world. Yes, and we should be thankful that World War II is three years nearer its end.

6. A short time ago we were in the midst of a depression, saddled with all the dire results of low wages and unemployment. While it is, unfortunately, a result of our entry into war the bulk of our people are now thankful for full employment and fair wages. No one capable of lifting a finger need be without a job today. As a result, old debts are being settled and, to the joy of the retailer, larger sales are being rung up on cash registers.

7. Those who believe in the free enterprise system should be thankful that values have kept up so well. Our rulers at Washington are showing more justice and less prejudice. They are beginning to realize that people should be encouraged to save as well as to spend. The capital gains tax, while not low, is also more attractive to those whom we need to take risks in order that the rest of us may enjoy employment.

Thankful for Papers, Churches

8. We should be thankful for our newspapers and the evidence their pages contain of our continued right of free speech. Within the limits of censorship, our papers are doing a wonderful job of reporting. More than the peoples of any other nation, we are being kept informed as to what is going on. The modern newspaper is a remarkable intellectual and mechanical achievement. Editors and publishers stand high on the rolls of integrity.

9. Our educational institutions represent a part of our national life that has become almost commonplace. Too often they are taken for granted. We should be grateful to our teachers and those educators who are seeing the light. They are now willing to give our boys and girls at least some degree of practical training to fit them for the hardships and responsibilities of life.

10. Last, but by no means least, we should be thankful for our churches. There is today, in accord with our more serious thinking, a deepening of interest in spiritual affairs. The desire for a larger participation in church work and personal meditation is evident on the part of millions. Always in times like these there is great need of spiritual comfort. It is heartening to many of us "old timers" to see people again reaching for the more important things in life. Yes, we have much to be thankful for this year!

Bank of England Reports Increase in Circulation

LONDON (AP)—The Bank of England condition statement issued today showed that note circulation was within £15,000,000 of the authorized fiduciary total issue of £880,000,000.

The bank reported an increase of £2,035,000 in circulation to the record total of £865,235,000. This increase reflected an almost similar loss in the bank's reserve.

Womanpower Seen Vital Factor In Meeting Production Needs

By George Eric Eden

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The question of manpower is inextricably tied up with the business of winning the war at the earliest possible moment. While it is therefore a vital problem to the whole nation, its solution must be left to the co-ordinated action of the General Staff which is responsible for the strategy of the war (in conjunction with our allies), and the War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service System.

The Selective Service was in operation during World War I, but the War Manpower Commission was established in April of this year to supervise the use and distribution of the nation's manpower, with Paul V. McNutt as Chairman. Any discussion of the topic in this column will be chiefly to focus attention on some phase of the problem, in this instance, on women as war workers.

Up to very recently, there was no great difficulty in getting men into the converted war industres. Hundreds of thousands were drawn from the unemployed reservoir, the WPA, from civilian industries and from previously unemployed housewives. In comparatively short order, the country's actively employed labor force rose from 52,000,000 to 59,000,000 and this total is being augmented steadily.

Two Big Groups

If the armed services, which now are estimated to total 6,000,000 are to be built up to 9,700,000 by Jan. 1, 1944, then 3,700,000 men will have to be inducted in a little over a year. That means a sharp reduction in the working population, unless an equal number of persons, men or women, are mobilized to take their place.

These new workers can come in the main from two groups of women; nonfarm housewives under 45 years of age with children over 16 years of age, numbering 4½ million, and nonfarm housewives with children under 16 years of age numbering about 9,000,000, whose eligibility would depend upon provision for taking care of their children.

A limited number of new workers could come from men recently retired and able to work, who could be induced to go back for a time to their jobs; from school children between 14 and 17 years of age, numbering 17,000,000, most of whom could do a stint if the school year were reduced by three to six months, and finally from several hundred thousand Mexican workmen, if the legal barriers were lowered for the duration.

Reservoir of Women

The best alternative is the nation's tremendous group of unemployed women not already engaged in war work or in pressing farm duties. With 3,700,000 men going into the Army and Navy by December 31, 1943, and possibly 3,300,000 more by the end of 1944, if the war continues, working substitutes can be found in the nation's total of 28,900,000 women between the ages of 18 and 64. Of these 23,100,000 are married and living with their husbands and 5,800,000 are single, widowed or living apart from their spouses.

The group best able to do war work would be those with older children and the single or unencumbered women. More than four out of five adult single women already have jobs. And of the above aggregate of married women, it is estimated that not much more than 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 could take jobs.

The need is for war plant workers—not for more people in civilian labor ranks. Of course, there will be a steady drain from civilian jobs into the services and into war plants. Where the civilian industry is essential, it will offset its loss of workers by taking on minors, women, older people and even the physically handicapped.

To date war plant workers in the United States are preponderantly men, with plants having more than 5 to 9 per cent women, in the unusual class. It is only in the newer plants where women form any large part of the force, due in part to management's recognition that men subject to draft represented a potential economic loss if hired, trained and relinquished to the armed services.

Learning from Britain

The United States is learning from the experience of Britain. In July, 1939, there were 4,000,000 women workers in British factories. A compulsory registration of all women between the ages of 16 and 41 was ordered by the Minister of Labor. Up to April 1, 5,000,000 had been registered and by October 1 of this year, over 7,000,000.

The principle was followed that "nothing that a woman can do, or can learn to do, should be allowed to absorb a man of military age.' Not all of the 7,000,000 are or have been available for industry, because a large portion preferred service with the armed forces and most of these are already wearing uniform.

About 30 per cent of the British women interviewed up to April 1 of this year chose industrial work, while some 40 per cent asked to serve with the military arm. The women in industry are classified as either "mobile" or "immobile.' The mobile category is set to go to any region or factory, while the immobile portion remain in their own district for family reasons or because of special aptitudes. They are trained either in the plants or in government training centers.

They have not only adapted themselves to light, semi-skilled work, but have become expert machinists, welders, riveters, electricians, concrete mixers, operators on gun barrels, stamping machines and other heavy work. They deliver milk and drive trucks. They work on balloons and incendiary and explosive bombs. Manicure girls with deft fingers fit bomb fuses to detonators. For delicate precision work, their skill surpasses that of most men.

Women Get Equal Pay

The women who become qualified to do men's work are paid at the men's rate, and the same applies to bonuses. Special rules apply if the women are not fully qualified. In general, a comprehensive agreement between the Employers Federation and the Workers Union places women workers on a par with men—the former get "the rate for the job."

The system of industrial welfare inside the factories has been supplemented by a new department called "Welfare Outside the Factory." Its province is to solve the problems of housing, transportation, care of children of working mothers, shopping facilities for workers, etc.

Due to various shifts in factories, the mothers arrange to feed each other's children or take them to school, so that each may do her appointed job. The youngest children are taken care of in wartime nurseries which now number well over a thousand.

Half shifts have been introduced to enable two mothers, or a mother and daughter, to do one man's work between them. Women not able to do full-time work go around on bicycles, collect the shopping lists of workers and deliver the goods at the factory gates or at their homes.

All in all, while the total war has disrupted the nation's normal life drastically, Britain has efficiently apportioned its manpower and womanpower with admirable despatch and a minimum of friction. Out of 33,000,000 people between 14 and 65, it has mobilized some 23,500,000 for full-time national service.

Mobilization Is Logical

If the United States is not only to raise its Army and Navy by the end of 1943 to over 9,000,000 but to continue as the arsenal and food reservoir of the United Nations, it is not illogical that some sort of mobilization of the entire citizenry should be undertaken. In a total war it is hardly equitable that the indifferent should be permitted to hold back, or that self-seekers should be allowed to change occupations at will, to the detriment of the nation's effort.

Canada has had a registration of all citizens above 16 years of age and workers are now "frozen" in their jobs. It is predicted that the United States will be obliged to do the same. There can be no question that every man and woman is equally liable to national service with those inducted into the nation's fighting forces.

Among measures to make the greatest use of manpower is the need for a longer work week, increasing concentration of non-war industries, greater use of students during the vacation period, certain deferments under the draft in respect to farm, mine and lumber workers, elimination of restrictions on work such as "feather-bedding" practices on railroads, ending of relief employment in the WPA, elimination of strikes and a campaign against absenteeism. But the greatest lift to production could come from wise use of the nation's millions of housewives. In England, a woman was regarded as four-fifths of a man industrially. Perhaps the percentage could be raised in America.

U. S. Fire Losses Sharply Below '41

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Board of Fire Underwriters reported that October fire losses in the United States were $22,621,000, sharply under the $30,833,000 for October of last year.

The drop, the board said, was explained partly by the fact that in October of 1941 a heavy loss occurred at Fall River, Mass., where a large amount of crude rubber burned.

The October estimate, based on reported losses and an allowance for unreported damage, compared with $2,178,000 in September of this year.

For the first 10 months of 1942 aggregate loss was placed at $254,236,000, a decrease of $13,038,000 from the total for the corresponding period of 1941.

Missouri Pacific Lines To Pay Bond Interest

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Federal Judge George H. Moore has authorized Guy A. Thompson, trustee of the Missouri Pacific Lines to pay $10,070,612 interest on three bond issues.

Authorized were $6,579,762 on the Missouri Pacific first and refunding mortgage bonds, $2,283,350 on first mortgage bonds of the Gulf Coast Lines, and $1,207,500 on first mortgage bonds of the International-Great Northern.

Payment had been opposed by the debtor railroad company, the Alleghany Corporation and representatives of some underlying bondholders.

Judge Moore directed the payment should be credited against interest on new securities to be issued under a plan of reorganization for the Missouri Pacific. The plan, approved by Judge Moore, now is before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Steel Shortage Laid to Poor Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—War production steel shortages are due largely to unbalanced distribution of steel products rather than to any inadequacy of overall steel production, according to a survey by the research Department of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"Statements to the effect that lack of steel obstructs our munitions output are not borne out by the facts," it was concluded in this report on "War Production and Shortages of Basic Materials"—a 56-page study to be submitted to industrialists attending the War Congress of American Industry which opens a three-day session here Dec. 2.

Orders Ineffectual

"Due to the haphazard way of issuing priority orders," the report said, "they were inflated to such an extent that they became ineffectual. With the latest centralization of priorities in the hands of WPB it is to be hoped that orderly distribution of steel supplies will be forthcoming.

"In the meantime, a large accumulation of steel in the hands of the Army, Navy and private contractors has been proceeding apace. It has been estimated that 'possibly 20,000,000 tons of steel may repose in nooks and crannies all over the nation.' According to WPB, accumulation is estimated at 16,000,000 tons, part of which is not usable because it was destined for civilian manufacture.

"This huge inventory accumulation takes a great deal of the wind out of our 'steel shortages,'" the report said. "A certain part of these stocks is necessary for working purposes, but the balance definitely represents an excessive overstocking.

"Another factor which has a bearing on the steel shortage is faulty scheduling. The types and sizes of steel products are determined by governmental agencies. Wrong scheduling decreases the efficiency of the industry's productive facilities. Furthermore, it hampers our munitions output when the right type of steel fails to arrive at the right time at the righ place."

Capacities Listed

The report, recognizing that "Steel is still the master metal in production of tools of war—the tank, the warship, the gun, to name a few"—found comparative steel capacities, in net tons, as follows:

	Tons
United States	88,570,000
British Empire	20,600,000
Russia	21,800,000
Total	130,970,000
Germany	24,700,000
Italy	3,000,000
Rest of Europe	26,100,000
Japan	7,200,000
Total	61,000,000

In addition, the researchers said, Axis steel capacities were rated at the highest figure ever achieved before the outbreak of the current year.

"It is unlikely that Germany can operate at capacity every iron and steel plant in Europe because of transportation difficulties, labor shortages and war inflicted damages," it commented.

Farm Food Goals To Be Announced

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard reported that 1943 overall, food-for-war production goals would be announced "in a few days," and disclosed that preliminary arrangements had been made for discussing the program with the nation's farmers in the near future.

He wrote Chairman Fulmer (D.) of South Carolina, of the House Agriculture Committee, that the department had made arrangements for four regional meetings, starting Nov. 30, which would be followed by state and county conferences to explain details of the program.

"We know," the Secretary wrote, "how important it is for farmers to have as much advance notice as possible of the kinds and amounts of farm products that will be needed next year to provide for our military forces, our civilian population and our lend-lease operations."

Steep Rock Lake Iron Ore Tested by Steel Experts

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Steel experts and Government representatives conducted a day-long openhearth test of sample ore from a rich iron deposit at Steep Rock Lake, Ont.

The test, second conducted at the Buffalo plant of the Republic Steel Company, was witnessed by representatives of the United States Bureau of Mines and National Resources Planning Board.

Believed to comprise a deposit of 100,000,000 tons of high quality ore, the Steep Rock ore field lies beneath a lake near Port Arthur, where construction of a Canadian Government-financed ore dock is planned. A year of development, including draining of Steep Rock Lake to permit surface-mining and open-cut operations and construction of a spur railroad line to Port Arthur, will be required to begin operations.

Shields & Co. Stock Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Shields & Co. has made a special offering on the stock exchange of 21,400 shares of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., common stock at 16⅝ with a commission of 35 cents a share allowed brokers. The offering was oversubscribed by more than 11,500 shares.

Heads Utility

William B. Skelton

Elected President of the Central Maine Power Co., succeeding the late Walter B. Wyman. Mr. Skelton is a Lewiston attorney and banker.

Merger of Maine Utilities Approved; Skelton New Head

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Merger of the Central Maine Power and the Cumberland County Power & Light companies into one of New England's largest utilities operators received full authorization this week when shareholders of the latter concern voted approval of the consolidation.

Stockholders of the Central Maine ratified the proposed union, which will form a $113,000,000 corporation, at a similar meeting in Augusta, Nov. 18, when the directorate elected William B. Skelton, Lewiston lawyer and banker, as president to succeed the late Walter S. Wyman.

The Federal Securities and Exchange Commission already has endorsed the merger.

The new corporation—both units have been operating as one for some time—will be known as the Central Maine Power Co. Mr. Wyman had headed both concerns.

Wholesale Prices 0.4 P. C. Higher In Nov. 14 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Further advances in prices for agricultural products, largely grains, and the higher excise taxes on tobacco products and alcohol accounted for an increase in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of nearly 900 price series of 0.4 per cent during the week ended Nov. 14 to 100.1 per cent of the 1926 average, the Department of Labor reported.

Led by an advance of 2.5 per cent for grains, prices for farm commodities as a group rose 0.8 per cent during the week to the highest level in over 17 years. Average prices for foods in primary markets were up 0.1 per cent.

Aside from the higher excise taxes which became effective early in November there were few changes reported in the prices of industrial commodities.

Commodity grps	(1926=100) Nov. 14 1942	Nov. 7 1942	P.C. Changes to Nov. 14 from Nov. 7	from Nov. 15 1941
All commodities*	100.1	99.7	+ 0.4	+ 8.5
Farm products	110.7	109.8	+ 0.8	+ 22.1
Foods	103.0	102.9	+ 0.1	+ 12.6
Hides & leather	118.8	118.8		+ 7
Textile products	90.6	90.6		+ 1
Fuel & light mtls	75.7	75.7	+ 0.3	+ 1
Metal & products	100.2	100.2		
Bldg materials	119.9	119.9		+ 11.6
Chem & allied	95.5	95.2	+ 3.4	+ 1.6
Housefurnish gs	104.1	104.1		+ 2.5
Misc commod	90.4	88.7	+ 1.5	+ 3.2
Raw materials	103.7	103.2	+ 0.5	+15.4
Semimnfd atcls	92.5	92.5		+ 3.2
Manufact prods	*99.7	*99.3	+ 0.4	+ 6.0
Com other than farm products	*97.8	*97.5	+ 0.3	+ 5.5
Com other than farm and foods	*96.1	*95.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.7

*Preliminary

Banks Carry Third Of National Debt

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Treasury report showed that more than one-third of the nation's public debt was being carried by banks last June 30.

Of the total debt figure at that time—nearly $80,000,000,000 — the banks held more than $30,000,000,000 in U. S. Government securities.

Remainder was scattered among other investors, according to the report, which listed total assets in all active banks in the United States and possessions on that date as $92,259,991,000.

Chicago Mercantile to Cut Trading Period an Hour

CHICAGO (AP)—Governors of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange have voted to shorten the market's trading period by one hour beginning Monday, Nov. 23, in reflection of "withering trade under governmental price restrictions."

Trading will start at 10 a. m., rather than 9 a. m., as in the past. Closing hours remain unchanged at 12:30 p. m., except 11 a. m., Saturdays.

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Fire Insurance Firms Charged With Monopoly

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Justice Department announced yesterday that a Federal grand jury at Atlanta had indicted the Southeastern Underwriters Association, 27 of its officers and 198 capital stock fire insurance companies on two counts charging conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The association is an organization of companies which operate in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Virginia, and North and South Carolina.

The indictment charges, the department said, that a conspiracy suppressed competition in the sale of fire insurance in those six states, prevented determination of premium rates by free and competitive practices, fixed rates arbitrarily and monopolized trade and commerce in fire insurance in the six states.

The 198 member companies made defendants had headquarters in 24 states and the District of Columbia.

Type of Company

The indictment alleged that the type of company involved receives 85 per cent of the total premium income of all types of fire insurance companies—the other types are mutual, Lloyd's and reciprocal—and that the premiums collected in the six states last year, exclusive of cancellations and reinsurance, amounted to approximately $52,000,000 while losses amounted to only $18,000,000.

During the 10-year period ended with 1940, the indictment said, such premiums totaled about $436,000,000, while losses amounted to about $197,000,000. It added that members of the southeastern group received about 90 per cent of the total premiums in the six states.

The Association officers announced as indicated include:

Louis P. Jervey, Atlanta, president; Ashby E. Hill, New York, vice-president; Lloyd T. Wheeler, Atlanta, manager-secretary; Paul B. Hulfish, Atlanta, assistant secretary, and these members of the executive committee: R. M. Anderson, West Hartford, Conn.; R. B. Barnett, Atlanta; Dowdell Brown, Atlanta; Esmond Ewing, West Hartford; M. H. Grannatt, Ridgewood, N. J.; J. H. Hines, Atlanta; Charles H. Jerome, Atlanta; Ronald R. Martin, Montclair, N. J.; R. W. Michael, Atlanta; E. N. O'Beirne, Atlanta; A. R. Phillips, Montclair; Langdon C. Quin, Atlanta; Thomas J. Southerland, New York; A. H. Turner, Atlanta; B. C. Vitt, Maplewood, N. J.; J. M. Waller, Hartford; Henry P. Whitman, Hartford; and Caspar S. Whitner, Atlanta. Also these officers of the association's rating bureaus: L. P. Goodwin, Montgomery, Ala., R. P. Goodloe, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. H. Dennington, Atlanta; Landon Hill, Raleigh, N. C.; and James R. Parker, Columbia, S. C.

The indictment charged that a conspiracy was carried out by concerted action to charge non-competitive rates by paying uniform commissions to agents, adopting uniform reclassifications for all types of fire insurance and standard clauses relating to coverage; denying re-insurance facilities to non-association companies; withdrawing from agencies representing non-association companies; threatening to boycott concerns which did business with non-association companies; disparaging services offered by non-association companies and maintaining inspection and rating bureaus and local groups, and groups of agents to police the industry.

Defines Fire Insurance

The indictment defines fire insurance to include such allied lines as inland navigation and transportation, inland marine, sprinkler leakage, explosion, windstorm and tornado, use and occupancy, extended coverage and riot and civil commotion insurance, in addition to regular fire insurance coverings. Maximum penalties under the indictment are one year imprisonment and $5,000 fine on each count.

ATLANTA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Successful prosecution of the Government's anti-trust indictment against the Southeastern Underwriters Association would result in "chaos and confusion," says Lloyd T. Wheeler, manager-secretary of the association.

In a formal statement issued last night, Mr. Wheeler contended that the Supreme Court has ruled on several occasions that the business of insurance is not commerce and therefore not subject to federal control.

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Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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Brookline Savings Bank	Dec 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 21

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

FPC's Annual Utility Report Is Published

WASHINGTON (AP)—Total operating revenues of the nation's 374 major privately-owned electric utilities during 1941 were $2,621,479,875, the Federal Power Commission reported in its fifth annual compilation of data on utilities of this class.

The companies, having book assets aggregating $17,794,542,310, served an over-the-year average of 21,142,508 residential or domestic consumers, getting $708,634,955 from them for 20,547,404,000 kilowatt-hours.

The average number of kilowatt hours sold per customer was 972, the average annual bill, $36.92, and the average revenue per kilowatt hour sold was 3.80 cents.

Commercial and industrial sale of 90,668,516,000 kilowatt hours to 3,775,498 customers brought in $1,341,668,437. The average annual number of kilowatt hours sold per commercial and industrial customer was $24,015, the average annual bill was $355.36, and the average revenue per kilowatt-hour sold was 1.48 cents.

Total electric operating expenses, not including depreciation or taxes, were $1,125,001,300, or 42.9 per cent of total expenses, transmission expenses 3.2 per cent, distribution expenses 17.8 per cent, and cost of accounting, collecting, sales promotion and administrative and general expenses were 26.1 per cent of total expenses.

Outstanding securities of the companies on December 31, 1941, totaled $13,435,515,005, of which $7,705,818,138 was common stock, $2,097,840,481 preferred stock, $110,164,772 premiums and assessments, and $6,821,691,614 bonds and other long-term debt.

The combined total of current assets last December 31 was given as $1,217,206,538, or 1.51 times total current liabilities of $807,691,736.

Mass Feeding at Factories Due for Further Expansion

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The growing importance of factory feeding operations, particularly in arms plants, (as described on this page on Oct. 14, (is reflected in the recent appointment by the National Restaurant Association at its recent annual Chicago meeting of a large Committee on Industrial Feeding. On this committee are representatives of most of the large industrial caterers of the country as well as of the managements of many large industrial plants.

It seems pretty obvious that the scale of industrial feeding, large as it has become since the defense program started, is due to expand considerably further. Federal authorities look on it as one means of getting more nutritious foods into factory workers. New York State authorities are considering a rule to make such feeding mandatory in plants employing over 250 persons. Many people here are watching with great interest the work of the British Ministry of Food in this direction, and even Russian practice is cited.

Average Eaters

In Britain as long ago as last spring the Ministry of Food reported to Parliament that "workers at their work are now consuming between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 meals a day . . . many (plants) also serve breakfast, tea, snack meals for night-shift workers and light refreshments . . . about 80 per cent of the mine workers . . . have some canteen facilities . . . before very long the figure will be 95 per cent . . . Mass feeding at factories and mines in Britain is geared closely to the rationing system as a means of giving the workmen the extra calories and "protective foods" they are estimated to require, by the simple expedient of allowing extra rations to the factory cafeterias and canteens and then letting the workmen buy a meal a day at the plant without the use of ration cards.

From Russia it is reported that in most plants the workmen are not allowed to bring in their own food, the factory management being made responsible for feeding them while in the plant. There is a further possibility that in this country the methods and technique developed in mass factory feeding may be extended to school feeding.

As an illustration of the wide interest in the subject, the New York State Legislature has set up a "Joint Legislative Committee in Nutrition" with a paid research staff, to study nutritional programs for war workers, hold public hearings in December, and report to the Legislature next March.

An interesting related story is the development in Britain, beginning around the time of the September 1940 blitz, of an extensive network of government-sponsored and encouraged community-operated restaurants, of which over 1,500 must by this time be in operation. They were originally started in connection with the feeding of bombed-out populations, but the Ministry of Food has deemed it desirable to encourage them further as a means of raising the nutritional levels of the notoriously under-fed British "working-class" and they have probably contributed considerably to the improvement in general British health since the war started. They are operated by local authorities, with the guidance and help of the Food Ministry in the serving of hot, tasty, and nutritious shilling meals either to be eaten on the premises, or taken out. They were at first called "Communal Feeding Centers," but this name did not sound very well to individualistic British ears and was soon changed to "British Restaurants."

Mechanical Service

The most obvious problem in factory feeding is the mechanical one of providing fast service to thousands of hungry men with severely limited lunch periods—i. e. the problem of mass production and distribution of meals. Thought and study in the arrangement of counters and lines has already made it possible for a line of workmen to push past a counter manned by two persons and pick up full meals at the rate of fifty men a minute.

Of equal importance is the task of giving the men the right food. The Committee for Nutrition in Industry of the National Research Council has recommended that "choice of foods served in a plant should be determined by a trained nutritionist. Brief study of workmen's diets will enable the dietitian to make up menus calculated to compensate for the ordinary inadequacies . . ." But this is not so simple; a plant nutritionist has many problems beside the simple one of figuring proteins, calories, vitamins and the like to be embodied in the meal.

The problem differs from that of the housewife as does the problem of turning out cars by the thousands differ from that of building a single custom-made job. The food must be available in the market in mass, at practicable prices. And just as the mass-produced automobile must not only be efficient and cheap but it must look right and appeal to the customer, so the plant or caterer cannot allow fancy ideas of nutrition to obscure the need of laying meals on the line that look good and taste right.

Educational Process

This is, in fact, one of the major problems involved. Nutritional science (nutrition has been called "the oldest of the arts, the youngest of the natural sciences") has outrun nutritional education, and while all hands are trying, through posters and other means, to educate the men as to what they should buy for food, it is a slow process. After all, many a real mechanical improvement in automobiles had to be introduced slowly and with care and much explanation, and some even failed to sell because the buying public had not learned to appreciate them. As one factory executive explained to this correspondent, "This is still a free country, and a man still has the right to buy the wrong food if he wants to."

A further mechanical problem lies in the fact that mass industrial feeding often unavoidably imposes a considerable elapsed time between the food's preparation and consumption. Some of the nutrition is lost in the waiting. No one knows just how much. Studies are under way to find out, and if possible to "re-fortify" the food with Stox, brewers' yeast, etc., without affecting its tastiness.

A further problem lies in the financing. Some managements run their own feeding, some let it out to an industrial caterer. The managements rarely have any desire to make any money out of the feeding, and generally, quite to the contrary, consider it a form of industrial relations or personnel policy and are willing to dig into the till to give their men better food than the men can be persuaded to pay for. The caterer, on the other hand, has no such paternalistic interest, and is in business to make a profit, or at least has to make a profit to stay in business. Unfortunately, in the restaurant and feeding business, the most profitable lines are (by and large) the least nutritious.

In consequence some caterers have concluded that they do not want to be led into temptation nor, furthermore, do they want to be charged, rightly or wrongly, with having a financial interest in undesirable feeding policies. Hence they advocate negotiated contracts with the managements involving a fee system from the management to them for their services. Such deals are too complicated to go into here, but they take away temptation from the caterer to push high-profit, low-nutrition foods, permit him to concentrate on nutrition, instead of profits, and allow the management to subsidize better food as heavily as it wants.

A good omen is the agenda of the Industrial Feeding Committee above mentioned. In addition to the usual business of surveys and statistics, it will pool the ideas of different caterers and plants on how to get the best foods into the most men in the shortest time.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

One of the most eagerly discussed topics in the City recently was not the rise or fall of stocks or shares, or even the course of the war, but a speech on the relations between religion anl economic life delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Needless to say, opinions differed very widely on this issue, but none denied its importance

In fact, nothing has shown more clearly the change which has come over this country than its new attitude toward the problem of economic democracy.

In the 19th century, the accumulation of great fortunes was not only tolerated, it was often encouraged. But with the developments of the past 50 years, there has grown up steadily a conviction that the present inequalities of wealth are irreconcilable with that conception of economic democracy which today dominates the thought of those people who are deliberating over the nation's future.

Many Criticisms

Naturally, there have been many adverse criticisms of the Church "meddling in affairs which do not concern it." They have come mainly from the same people who would be equally condemnatory of a Church which concerned itself only with finer points of theology. But, on balance, the majority of the population are looking for a lead on this important question of the social order, and hope the Church can provide it. They have long demanded that the profit motive should be subordinated to production for the general interest, that social reforms should be instituted which would have as their logical conclusion the end of the most invidious forms of privilege.

Dr. Temple's approach to this all-important problem of the moral aspects of present-day economic problems was based upon the sound assumption that "what we have to do is not indeed that men will guide their conduct always by the motive of service, but rather so organize life that self-interest itself prompts the actions, which are of the greatest social value."

His diagnosis of the present failure of our present industrial civilization as being due to the fact that the "broken fellowship in our society rests upon the materialism of our habitual outlook" and leads consequently to the "lack of opportunity for a fully human life" might be rejected by many business men if stated in such terms.

On the other hand few members of the Stock Exchange Committee would quarrel with the Archbishop's findings, that "general interest must take precedence over sectional interests . . . that the right of property is a right of administration or of stewardship, never a right to exclusive use . . . that we cannot by any external rearrangement or order of life, establish either justice or goodwill." Nor would they disagree with his statement as to that much-discussed question of the profit motive: "the harm of the predominance of the profit motive is not merely that it is an expression of selfishness, whether the form it takes is concerned with dividends or with wages, but that to put this first may lead to an ordering of economic life which is in fact damaging to the general interest."

Profits Attached

Profits came in for special criticism from the Archbishop mainly, it would appear, because they were the "visible and morally neutral symbol" of something else, namely, of that profound conflict between natural ethics and a condition of things in which no regard is taken for the thought of the essential relationship between ownership and responsibility. At the present time, according to present company law, the company directors' only duty is that of caring for the interests of their shareholders. They have no responsibility except that of preparing a balance sheet and of making accurate returns of their net profits. They are not even obliged to disclose the methods by which their profits have been made.

Many people would alter the present situation by the abolition of profits, but others with a clearer sense of realities see that the next practical step lies in the introduction of legislation to compel companies to publish their trading accounts, to show clearly the amounts spent on each particular item such as wages, directors, etc. In fact, it is felt that this would be one of the most effective indications of a genuine desire on the part of the government to introduce that "economic democracy" about which so much has been heard lately.

This is all the more essential in days such as these when the decisions of boards of directors dealing with vast agglomerations of capital at their disposal have nation-wide repercussions. And further, however much may be done through profit-sharing, pensions, etc., the general public is not going to be satisfied with these "offerings," and allow the present obscurantism in business and finance to continue.

To the argument that trusteeship to and on behalf of the public is not possible because there is no equality of risk as between the employer and employee, a common reply nowadays is that risk may be almost in the inverse ratio to the profit especially in certain "safe" undertakings (monopolies, etc.): or if great risk is necessary in the general interest then this should be borne financially also by the community which is ultimately to benefit thereform.

Moral Aspects

Under such conditions, it would be simply naïve to ignore the fact that to the average man all this talk about the moral aspects of business will seem hypocritical unless it is translated into practice. In fact, if mere words are to be the standard then it should at once be realized that Hitler has the lead with his party's motto of "Gemeinnutz vor Eigennutz" (General before Individual good).

There is much in the criticism that the Archbishop has sought to over-simplify the problems of the economic world in moral terms. At the same time, there is not an outstanding leader in trade or finance today, not a leading economist or philosopher but that admits that the solution to the problems lies outside mere materialist considerations, and the effect of such issues upon the mass of those who are today fighting this war on the Allied side, either in the field or the workshop, cannot be ignored.

As far as the Church is concerned, the position has been put by Sir Stafford Cripps when he said, "If privilege is to be ended, then we must be prepared to give up our privileges with the rest, not excluding the privilege of endowment and establishment of the Church of England."

Bank Treasurer

Leo P. Grace

Elected Treasurer of the Union Federal Savings & Loan Association, Boston, effective Nov. 23. For over 15 years Mr. Grace was affiliated with Boston banking institutions and in 1933 was named treasurer of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in the New England Regional Office and later joined the New York office. Early in 1942 he became associated with the New England Regional Office of the War Production Board where he is serving as Financial Adviser.

Byrnes May Be Sponsor For New Tax Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — James F. Byrnes, the director of Economic Stabilization is expected to become a principal Administration spokesman for the projected new tax bill, a measure which, under present plans, is to include a compulsory savings provision.

Authoritative sources, who cannot be further identified, said that the bill is being drafted in the Treasury as usual and would be proposed in the annual budget message which Mr. Roosevelt will send to Congress early in January.

Ordinarily, high officials of the Treasury carry the burden of presenting such proposals to Congressional committees and working in close co-operation with committee chairmen while the measure is before House and Senate.

President Roosevelt is said, however, to have selected Mr. Byrnes to assume such a task in this instance. One reason given for this was that with Mr. Byrnes as its principal sponsor, the bill might be regarded as an economic stabilization measure, rather than a tax bill and thus receive more cordial reception in Congress.

Since the measure must be closely geared into the overall stabilization scheme, Mr. Byrnes will be intimately familiar with the measure as a matter of course, it was said. In addition, Mr. Byrnes, a former Senator and associate justice of the Supreme Court, is widely known, popular and influential among the members of the House and Senate.

Officials of the Treasury have said many times that the bill should contain a compulsory savings clause of some sort. The Byrnes office was reported to have approved such a provision in principle.

The extent of the opposition which will be encountered in a Congress which has just passed the steepest tax bill in history is as yet unestimated. It may, however, be considerable. Some members of Congress have been advocating a year's moratorium on new taxation, and their idea is said to have gained support as the members watched the impact of the latest tax bill upon the public.

South's Farm Yield, Income at Peak But Labor Lack Threatens Cut in '43

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Farm yield and farm income in the South for 1942 reached an all time high, but may show a sharp decline for 1943 because of a shortage of farm labor, farm machinery, fertilizers and insecticides. This was the concensus expressed at the twenty-first annual meeting here of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation at which the chief speakers were Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama and Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The cotton crop just harvested, according to figures of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, was 36 per cent above that of last year. Yet the only cotton type of which there is an over-supply is short staple cotton. The report for other crops including peanuts, sugar cane and citrus fruit shows large increases.

Despite the bumper crops, Senator Bankhead warned that "the big problem of 1943 will not be controversies over food prices, but how to get food under a rational program."

"With nearly 2,000,000 young men about to be withdrawn from potential production, the duty becomes more urgent to distribute our available manpower between fighting forces, industries and food production," Senator Bankhead said.

President O'Neal of the Farm Bureau Federation, in discussing the manpower shortage said he could not understand why official Washington, "which is making such a hue and cry over the problem," does not adopt the simple expedient of compelling industrial labor to work longer hours.

"Farmers are setting an example by working 70 or 80 hours a week, and they are not demanding time and a half for overtime," said Mr. O'Neal. "Why shouldn't every laboring man be glad to work nine hours a day, six days a week when the nation is facing the greatest crisis in manpower that we have ever known."

While some speakers criticized what they termed the favoritism of the Government toward union labor at the expense of the farm group, P. O. Davis, director of extension of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, advised the farmers to "economize, sacrifice and save, but don't complain." He suggested that farmers could help keep up production doing more winter work, giving attention to soil building, better utilization of fertilizers and careful preservation of seed.

Paley Asks $122,000 Reduction in Salary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—A cut of $122,000 a year in his salary will be asked by William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, of the company's stockholders when they meet on Dec. 16, Mr. Paley announced today. The recommendation, if voted affirmatively, would reduce Mr. Paley's salary to an aggregate of $65,000 a year and end all his profit-sharing arrangements with the system.

Mr. Paley said that under his present contract his salary and other compensation amounted to $202,155 in 1941 and that this year it would be in the neighborhood of $187,000.

The stockholders also will be asked to cut the salary of Edward Kluber, chairman of the executive committee, from $50,000 to $25,000 and to eliminate all bonuses or additional compensation.

These salary cuts are designed to bring them into line with present Federal regulations and have been approved by the board of directors.

The stockholders also will be asked to approve the setting up of a pension plan for Columbia System's employees which would apply to all officials and workers earning more than $3,000 a year.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, include:

Monday, Nov. 23, 1942

Bridgeport Brass Co. (Com. and 5½ per cent pfd.) (3 p. m.).
Foster Wheeler Corp. (6 per cent Cum. Pr. Pfd.) (3 p. m.).
Hall (W. F.) Printing Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Household Finance Corporation (Pfd. and Com.) (9:30 p. m.).
McGraw-Mill Publishing Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1942

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).
American Can Co. (7 per cent Pfd.) (2:15 p. m.).
Arnold Constable Corporation (Com.) (4 p. m.).
Atchison, Tokepa & Santa Fe Ry. Co. 5 per cent Pfd.) (12 m.).
Bendix Aviation Corporation (Com.).
Borden Co. (Com.) (4 p. m.).
Carpenter Steel Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
General Precision Equipment Corp. (Cap.) (4 p. m.).
International Business Machincs Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
National Lead Co. (Pfd. "B" & Com.) (11:15 a. m.).
Reading Co (2nd Pfd.) (12 m.).
Remington Rand, Inc. (Com. & Pfd.) (9:15 a. m.).
United - Carr Fastener Corp. (Com.) (12:30 p. m.).
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Wednesday, November 25, 1942

American Bank Note Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (12:30 p. m.).
American Hawaiian Steamship Co (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
American Power & Light Co. ($5 & $6 Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.).
American Tobacco Co. (6% Pfd.) (11 a. m.).
Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (Com.) (11:30 a. m.).
Andes Copper Mining Co. (Com.) (11:30 a. m.).
Black & Decker Mfg Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).
Commercial Solvents Corp. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Great Western Sugar Co. (Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
Heime (Geo. W.) Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.).
Hercules Powder Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Ingersoll-Rand Co. (6% Pfd.) (12 m.).
Inspiration Consol. Copper Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).
International Salt Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Macy (R. H.) & Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. (Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. (5½% Pfd.) (11 a. m.).
Union Pacific R. R. Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Wheeling Steel Corp. ($5 Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.).

Boston Stocks

Nov. 21

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.12½a	Alles & Fisher	3⅜	3	3	3
8.75	Bos & Albany	82½	82½	82½	82½
2.00	Bos Edison	24½	24¼	24¾	24¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	65	65	65	65
..	Bos & Me pr pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
..	Bos & M A pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3.00c	East Gas & F pf	19½	19½	19½	19¾
..	Mass Util Assn	16c	16c	16c	17c
5.75d	N E Tel & Tel	90¼	90	90¼	90
..	North Butte	28c	28c	28c	29c
..	Old Colony RR	35c	25c	35c	28c
1.80d	Torrington	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
4.00d	Unit Shoe M	61⅞	61¾	61¾	62¼
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43½	43	43½	43

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid in 1941, no regular rate. bIncluding extras. cPaid in 1942 on account of accumulations. dPaid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Pan American Petroleum

NEW YORK (AP)—The Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit of $2,836,816, or 54 cents a share, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $5,702,896, or $1.21 a share, in the like 1941 period.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
Corporation Bonds			

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
2	Ala Power 3½s 72	107	107	107
7	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89¾	89½	89¾
5	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71⅜	71⅜	71¾
22	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51¼	51¼	51¼
3	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
20	Am & For P 5s 2030	74⅜	74	74⅜
12	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅝	103½	103½
2	Am T&T 3¼s 61	108	108	108
8	Am T&T 3s 56	107½	106⅞	106⅞
10	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅞	100⅞
4	AT&SF 4s 95	111¼	111¼	111¼
18	Atl & Birm 4s 33	29½	29	29
2	A C Line cll 4s 52	73¾	73⅝	73⅞
7	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	57¼	57⅛	57⅛
2	B&O 95 st A	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
5	B&O 2000 st D	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
2	B&O 96 st P	27½	27½	27½
24	B&O cv 6s st	22½	22½	22½
2	B&O 4s 48	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞
3	B&OPLEAWV 4s 51 st	48	48	48
2	B&O S W 50 st	37	37	37
10	B&O T C 4s 59	44	44	44
2	Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
44	Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¼	36¼	39¼
2	Boston&Me 4s 60	72¾	72¾	72¾
14	Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	104½	104½	104½
10	Buf R&P 5½ st	33	33	33
2	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	112	112	112
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	109	109	109
2	Can Pac 5s 44	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3	Can Pac 5s 54	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2	Can Pac 4s perp	70½	70½	70½
11	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23½	23¼	23¼
5	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	69	69	69
1	Cen New Eng 4s 61	72¾	72¾	72¾
1	Cen Pac 5s 60	54½	54½	54½
1	Certain-td 5½s 48	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
3	C&O 3½s 96 D	102	102	102
6	C&O rfg 2½s 96 E	103¼	103¼	103¼
35	Chi & Alton 3s 49	23¼	23	23
3	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74½	74½	74½
1	CB&Q 4½s 77	65½	65½	65½
9	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94¼	94⅛	94⅛
4	Chi & E Ill inc 5	32	32	32
5	ChGtWi inc 4½s 2038	38¾	38¾	38¾
97	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18⅛	18	18
52	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1	CM&SP 4½s 89C	43	43	43
15	CM&SP 4½s 89E	42¾	42¾	42¾
6	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22	22	22
19	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21¼	21¼	21¼
8	CRI & P 4½s 52A	20¼	20¼	20¼
67	CRI & P cv 4½s 60	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
26	CRI& P 4s 88	32½	32	32
19	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18⅝	18½	18½
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96⅞	96½	96½
16	Childs Co 5s 43	43	45	45
1	Clev Un Term 5s 73	67½	67½	67½
1	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	60½	60½	60½
3	Col & So 4½s 80	23¾	23¾	23¾
2	Columbia G 5s May	91¾	91⅝	91¾
4	Columbia G 5s 1961	88¾	88¾	88¾
26	ComlMack inc 69ww	55	53	54¼
5	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
1	Con Edis 3¼s 46	102⅝	102⅞	102⅞
30	Con Edis 3½s 48	104⅜	104¾	104¾
4	Con Rys 4s 54	33	33	33
2	Consum Pow 3½s 70	111¼	111¼	111¼
5	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4	CubaNoRy5½s42rct	32	32	32
18	Cuba RR 5s 52	40¼	40⅛	40⅛
15	Dayton P & L 3s 70	106⅛	106	106
6	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56⅞	56⅝	56¾
17	D & R G 4s 36	21⅞	21¼	21⅜
3	D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	D & R G W cv 5s 78	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1	Det T Tun 4½s 61	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	107½	107½	107½
4	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
3	Erie 4½s 2015	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
3	Erie 4s 95	89½	89½	89½
24	Fla E Cst 5s 74	19½	19½	19½
5	Fla E Cst 4½s 59	78	78	78
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 59	110	100	100
5	Gt Nor 5s 73	92¼	92¼	92¼
4	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99	99	99
2	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
6	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75¾	75½	75½
2	Hocks V 4½s 99	125½	125½	125½
2	Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	103	103¾	103¾
3	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	42½	42½	42½
2	Hud&Man rfc 5s 57	46	46	46
2	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	18¼	18¼	18¼
6	Ill Cen 4s 52	51	51	51
18	Ill Cen 4s 53	48	48	48¼
8	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48½	48⅜	44⅝
5	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43	43	43
1	Ill Cen 5s 55	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
4	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48½	48½	48½
10	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¼	43	43¼
40	Int Gt Nor st 6s 52	28⅝	28½	28⅝
7	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	27¼	27¼	27¼
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	36½	36½	36½
2	Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1	Int Rys C A 6½s 47	91	91	91
74	Int T&T 4½s 52	60⅜	60	60
30	Int T&T 5s 55	64½	63¾	64½
5	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¾	1¾	1¾
5	KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	57	57	57
3	K C South 5s 50	71	71	71
3	Lac Gas 5½s 53	86	86	86
1	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1	L S & M S 3½s 97	84	84	84
10	Leh & N Emg 4s 65 A	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Leh & N Y 4s 45	83½	83½	83½
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
4	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
12	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¼	29	29
2	Liggett & M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122¼
1	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	Manati Sug 4s 7	51	51	51
10	MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	16¼	16¼	16¼
21	MSP&SSM cn 4s38	16½	16¼	16¼
99	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39¼	39	39
24	M-K-T 4½s 78	35⅛	35	35
10	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41	41	41
19	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	31¾	31½	31¾
26	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4¾	4¼	4¼
17	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	36⅝	36½	36⅝
22	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	36⅜	36½	36½
20	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	36½	36¼	36¼
5	Mo Pac 5s 802M	36½	36½	36½
15	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	36½	36½	36½
185	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	Moni Pow 3¾s 66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
11	Mor & Essex 5s 55	36	35½	35½
19	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32	31⅞	31⅞
2	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36½	36⅜	36⅜
3	NashChaStL 4s 78	67½	67½	67½
4	Nat Distill 3¼s 49	101	101	101
7	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	56¾	56½	56½
5	NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
3	NY & Putnam 4s 93	42½	42½	42½
12	NYC rfg 5s 2013	53	53	53
5	NYC 4½s 2013 A	48⅝	48½	48⅝
5	NYC cn 4s 98	52	52	52
5	NYC&HR 3½s 97	75¾	75¾	75¾
2	NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	76	76	76
3	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¼	62¼	62¼
1	NY Dock Co 4s 51	64¾	64¾	64¾
6	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42¼	42	42
16	NYNH&H 4s 55	34½	34½	34½
5	NYNH&H 4s 56	34½	34½	34½
5	NYNH&H 3½s 47	32¼	32¼	32½
5	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4	Norf&Sou cv5s2014	36	36	36
1	Norf & W 4s 96	126	126	126
12	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	Nor Pac 4s 2047	66½	66½	66½
7	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49½	49⅝	49⅝
5	Nor Pac 4s 97	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
5	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
1	Pac O&E 3¾s 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	Pan Handle EPL 3s 60	104½	104½	104½
6	Para Pint 4s 56	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
10	Pen Co 4s 63	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5	Pen L & Lt 4½s 74	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
8	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101½	101⅜	101½
1	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88½	88½	88½
1	Pen RR 4s 48	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Pen RR 3¾s 70	88½	88½	88½
2	Pen RR 3½s 52	91¾	91⅜	91¾
1	Pere Marq 5s 56	73¾	73¾	73¾
18	Pere Marq 4½s 80	59½	59	59½
2	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¾	111¾	111¾
8	Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3	Philip Morris 3s 52	105½	105½	105½
7	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103½	103½	103½
5	Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	55¾	55½	55½
1	Pitt Young & A 5s ..62	118	118	118
2	Pub Svc E&G 3s 72	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Readg 4½s 97 A	77⅜	77

Milk Supply Decreases As Demand Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 — How long the nation's milk pitcher will continue to flow freely and provide the people all the milk they want is a question deeply concerning the men behind the scenes who watch milk production and consumption reports.

Although the seasonal increases anticipated in December and January serve as a cushioning factor, next summer apparently will bring a serious shortage when the low point of production is reached in July.

A. H. Lauterbach, General Manager of the Pure Milk Association, a co-operative with 13,000 dairy-farmer members, goes so far as to say: "We'll probably have to abolish ice cream."

Farmers have been saying all along that they have a hard manpower problem in the dairy industry, but up to now the average city person has not realized that the dairy farmer's problem may some day be his own. Now the figures point to the fact that some day—possibly by next summer—it may become one of importance to the consumer if no way is found to provide enough skilled hired hands to milk the nation's cows.

$165 a Month and Board

From California comes word that the need for milkers is so urgent that wages of $165 a month and board are being paid to workers trained in special courses of from two to four weeks. The United States Employment Office in San Francisco has orders for milkers at $130 and $135 a month with found and is not finding an oversupply of available hands.

Statistics gathered in the big Chicago milkshed, which sends milk from 17,000 farms to supply the City and its surroundings, show that for the first time in several years there has been a decline in the amount shipped to the City as compared with the previous year. This September the amount received in Chicago was 2½ per cent less than the amount received in September, 1941. August also showed a decline. October figures were not compiled as this was written, but the experts expect the month to show a similar reduction.

Price Element

The drop in the amount of milk shipped into Chicago reflects a decline in the amount produced on the individual farms. In fact, about 100 new shippers sent their milk here during the two months of decreasing supply. Actually, average daily production a farm was down 2 per cent in August, 3.5 per cent in September, as compared with corresponding months in 1941.

The reason? Some of the explanations are obvious. The draft has already taken some of the men who used to milk the cows. War industries, with their attractive wages and even more attractive hours, have taken many others.

Mr. Lauterbach mentions some other factors. Price enters into the situation to some extent, he points out. Many farmers, finding it more profitable to raise cattle and hogs, are giving up their dairy cattle. Others, after attempting to meet the labor shortage all summer by extra hard work themselves, have decided to reduce the sizes of their herds.

In solving the manpower problem, a better price for milk is only a partial solution, Mr. Lauterbach believes. The Office of Price Administration is already giving a subsidy amounting to about one cent a quart to keep prices of milk from rising in the New York market, he noted, and added that demands for such subsidy are already beginning to be heard in other quarters. The Chicago market has had no subsidy, and prices here have been kept fixed despite increased demand for milk.

15 P. C. Increase

While the supply of milk has gone down, demand for the product has stadily risen. This is not due merely to lend-lease and the consumption of the army. People at home are drinking more milk. Carbonated and other beverages are harder to get, so many people are ordering more bottles from their milkman. Further, much study is being given to nutrition as part of the civilian-defense program, and housewives are learning the value of milk as a food and consequently using more. And many people have more money to spend on food, and as a result buy more milk.

It all adds up to a 15 per cent increase in milk consumption in the Chicago market this September as compared to last. This includes milk in its various forms, such as ice cream.

So far the public has felt no shortage because there is always a surplus of milk in this area and the surplus still exists. It is absorbed in condenseries and manufacturing plants, so the consuming public never gets to know about it. In normal times, it is considered advisable to maintain a surplus of from 10 to 15 per cent of the total amount consumed, according to the Federal Milk Marketing Administrator's office. The demand for milk fluctuates from day to day, and reserves must be available.

A year ago, in September, the surplus amounted to 19.2 per cent of the total. This year it was down to 5 per cent.

The solution to the whole problem seems to be a many-sided one, as the experts here see it. Better price for milk, deferment of essential dairy-farm labor called by draft boards, increasing the hours of industrial labor so that industry and agriculture will be a little nearer each other in what they can offer workers are some of the answers suggested. But there is no easy answer or any sure one, they say. Meantime, reports of dispersal sales indicate that an increasing number of dairy farmers are getting out of the business

Britain to Start on Postwar Social Plan

Continued from Page 1

shortly be the subject of a two-day debate.

This amendment seeks to impress on the Government the urgent necessity of reaching practical conclusions in co-operation with the United Nations to fulfill undertakings outlined in the Atlantic Charter.

Arthur Greenwood, one of the Socialist leaders and one-time Minister in Charge of Reconstruction in the present Churchill Government, will be the chief Socialist speaker.

In normal times, it is pointed out in political circles here, the tabling of such an amendment in existing circumstances by a party which supports the Government would be extremely unusual.

But the step has been taken by the Socialists so as to insure that maximum possible time be given to debating reconstruction questions just now. It is understood that the amendment would not be pressed to a division.

Appeal for Patience

The question obviously concerning observers in other countries, especially the United States, is: "Are Britain's reactionary forces strong enough to retard essential progress?"

One answer given here is: "No more than isolationist opinion could keep the United States from taking an all-out part in the war."

Another answer is to urge the observer to examine closely Britain's present politieal setup, or maybe mixup.

Wednesday, Sir Stafford saw one time too leftist to stay in the British Labor Party, appealing in behalf of the British Government for patience and moderation. Thursday the Daily Herald, one time too Rightwing for Sir Stafford, is chiding him for inaction.

Left Wing Powerful

The fact is that of those in the British Cabinet most closely concerned with post war plans, the majority are undoubtedly of the Left Wing parties. Sir Stafford Cripps, Ernest Bevin, Clement R. Attlee, and Herbert Morrison are a powerful force.

There are other Left Wingers who are filling just as important roles outside the Government, such as Sir William Beveridge, whose recommendations for reforms in the social services are to be published at the end of this month.

The Beveridge report will deal mainly with furthering social security by transferring responsibility for all citizens to the State.

Private insurance companies—some of the richest and most powerful concerns in the country—are closely involved. Great wealth could be drawn on for propaganda purposes.

Obviously great watchfulness will be necessary. But Tom Driberg's speech in the Commons Friday, prominently reported in yesterday's papers, suggests that Britain is on its toes to see that nobody gets by with anything.

Attempt to "Entrap" Charge

Mr. Driberg, who writes a column for Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express under the name of William Hickey, charged that the Conservative Daily Telegraph purposely sought to "entrap" Sir William Beveridge into describing the forthcoming Beveridge report as taking Britain "halfway to Moscow."

Mr. Driberg's contention is that the Telegraph interview was just part of a Right Wing campaign to sabotage in advance the Beveridge report which will undoubtedly have a strong Left Wing bias.

Whether or not Sir William used the phrase "halfway to Moscow" in connection with his report doesn't seem to have been cleared up. The foundations for Mr. Driberg's allegations against the Telegraph seem somewhat obscure.

The Beveridge report, dealing mainly with the social insurance problem, may be disappointing in its scope to some persons both in Britain and the United States who seem to be expecting a report of wider scope.

Finance and Agriculture

Two other reports which are the basis of present British discussions on domestic reconstruction are, first, the Uthwatt, which deals with financial questions involved in public control of the use of land, and, secondly, the Scott report on conditions which should govern building and other constructional development in country areas, consistent with maintenance of agriculture.

There is already some, though inadequate, control of building in urban areas, but to illustrate the problems involved in rebuilding Britain Viscount Astor yesterday gave the Lords a stirring picture of Plymouth of which he recently has been reappointed Lord Mayor.

"When I walk round Plymouth now," Lord Astor said, "and look at the acres of flattened-out rubble I close my eyes and picture what it used to look like . . . narrow and tortuous streets. Now Hitler has given Plymouth the opportunity of starting afresh with a clean slate."

"No Attempt at Dictation"

But Lord Astor continued that in order to conceive the best plans for rebuilding Plymouth it was necessary to co-opt Plymouth's neighbors. One neighbor was ready but Lord Astor added, "not so our neighbors on the other side. After reading our very polite suggestion—no attempt at dictation—the Rural District Council of Plympton said they had a charter long before Plymouth had a parish pump, and they were jolly well going to appoint a different planner."

Lord Astor warned the Lords: "We almost lost the war because in time of peace we failed to introduce controversial legislation—conscription, ARP services, control of industry, and so on. Let's see that we don't make the same mistake in wartime and thereby risk losing the peace."

Time for Compromise

The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Simon, however, supported in the Lords on Thursday Sir Stafford Cripps' earlier declaration in the Commons this week that the Government intends to proceed on the basis of acting now only when compromise can be effected between opposing political thought.

From another quarter, namely the Times of London, comes the charge that the Government has in this week's debate on reconstruction shown itself "spiritless and evasive."

The Times admits, however, that as debate on Britain's future is to be continued, the Government still has time to show that it will evince greater vigor and boldness.

Fair Deal for Underprivileged Gaining Support in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 21 —Australians are living up to their reputation for being in the forefront of political and economic progress by the enthusiasm with which they greeted reports of the great Albert Hall meeting on new world planning. The meeting was held Sept. '26.

This London meeting at which the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, and others advocated changes in the economic life of the Empire to insure a fair deal for the underprivileged section of the community, has become something more than a one-day newspaper story.

Interest in it appears to be increasing. Newspapers have been going out of their way to encourage both church and industrial leaders to lay a foundation upon which a new association of capital and labor may be built.

Support for the pronouncement that profit making should not be the predominant motive in industry is coming from all quarters.

Party Lines Broken

Public discussion on the issue has cut across party lines. There appears to be no desire to condemn industry for being influenced by the profit motive, but there is a real demand that profit making should not hold first place.

That conclusion always is arrived at on ethical grounds. For instance, Dr. de Witt Balty, Bishop of Newcastle, who called the recent "Religious and Life Conference" at Newcastle, New South Wales, declared that to use a worker simply as an instrument of profit not only is ethically unsound but also economically unsound.

"Profitmaking as a primary objective secures its own defeat" declared Dr. Balty. Industry must experience inevitable frustration upless it can learn to give its first consideration to perfection of its products and to supplying human needs."

Captains of industry have been brought into the discussion and it is noteworthy that while they maintain the profit motive in industry it is not intrinsically wrong, none has come forward yet to combat the Archbishop of Canterbury's call for removal of the disparity between wealth and the underprivileged and proposing the creation of conditions under which "all shall have the benefits of reasonable leisure and opportunity for a full human life."

Taxes Reduce Income

The rough surgery of war—represented by heavy inroads made by taxation on big incomes—already has done something to correct the disparity of which the Archbishop spoke, but that has brought little practical comfort to those at the other end of the financial scale.

It is conceded that there must be evolved a more economic system in which the concern for communal welfare shown in wartime must be carried over to the structure of peace.

Stating the business point of view, Thomas Hytten, of the Bank of New South Wales, admitted that it is not good for profits to be made to the detriment of the public. He maintains, however, that a competitive urge within an industry or business is essential for efficiency. Moreover, he said, the competitive spirit undoubtedly has made the luxuries of one generation the necessities of the next.

Mr. Hytten, therefore, argued that reformers should concentrate on the removal of the abuses connected with profit making instead of risking stagnation which he regards as an inevitable result of the abolition of the profit motive.

That the one important need is greater protection and security for the worker, together with an increasing share in an improving standard of living, even the most conservative were prepared to admit, though they do point out that this may be regarded merely as an extension of the profit motive to workers.

No one believes that these changes may be achieved easily, but whether from motives arising from gratitude for what the soldiers and war workers have done for the nation or from a less praiseworthy realization that some concession is the surest way of holding at least a part of prewar privilege, there is little doubt but that Australia today sees the need for building in the postwar period a social and economic system founded on the more clearly recognizable principles of justice.

Draft Evader? Not Robinson Baer

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21 (AP)—John Robinson Baer, who was inducted into the Army, tossed out through no fault of his own and later arrested as a draft evader, proved his innocence Nov. 19 and then, quicker than you can say John Robinson Baer, said he would try to get into the Army again.

Mr. Baer, of Hollywood, took his first physical examination last March and was deferred for six months. He reported back to his draft board at the end of the period, was re-examined, accepted and sent to Fort MacArthur where he trained for 35 days.

Then they told him they had no record of his induction, and what was he doing in their Army, anyway? So Mr. Baer was discharged, wearing borrowed clothing because he had thrown his own civvies away, and bearing no draft card, because he had destroyed it.

The lack of the draft card brought about his arrest, and it developed that his Selective Service Board for some reason had listed him as a fugitive.

Mr. Baer told his story to U. S. Commissioner David B. Head, and was speedily exonerated. Now, he said, he will try to enlist.

Sub Wins Its Broom -Out to Sweep Axis

MANITOWOC, Wis., Nov. 21 (AP) —Homeward bound with a common kitchen broom affixed proudly to its conning tower, the submarine Peto slid smoothly through Lake Michigan early this week.

The broom announced symbolically to the watchers ashore, many of whom had helped build the submarine, that the Peto had made a clean sweep of the rigid Navy tests and had passed inspection by a trial board headed by Rear Admiral Walter S. Anderson.

Today the humble broom, traditional symbol of successful passage of naval tests, was removed from the Peto's tower as the Navy accepted the ship in formal ceremonies at the Manitowoc Ship Building Company yards. The Peto, a fleet-type submarine, was the first submersible built on the Great Lakes since the war began.

United Nations' High Officers Are Held on Formosa

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Tokyo radio has announced that Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Lieut Gen. A. E. Percival, Sir Thomas Shenton Thomas, Sir Mark Aitchison Young, A. I. Spits, and other high United Nations' officers are quartered in a war prison camp on the island of Formosa.

General Wainwright succeeded Gen. Douglas MacArthur as United States commander in the Philippines, General Percival was the commander of British forces in Malaya, Sir Thomas was Governor of Malaya, Sir Mark Governor of Hong Kong, and Spits Governor of Sumatra.

This was the first official disclosure of their whereabouts since their capture early in the Pacific war.

Formosa, which the Japanese call Taiwan, is the large island off the Southeast coast of China from which the Japanese launched their attacks against the Philippines.

A Tokyo broadcast said the high officials were visited there recently by Lieut. Gen. Rikichi Ando, commander of Japan's Taiwan Army.

The War Department announced las night that General Wainwright had been awarded the distinguished Service Medal Oak Leaf Cluster for the delaying action which he commanded in the final days of the American stand on Bataan and Corregidor.

Wasp and Langley Two New Carriers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Two aircraft carriers now under construction will bear the battle-tried names Wasp and Langley, the Navy announced Nov. 19.

The new Wasp is under construction at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, Mass., and the new Langley is being converted from a cruiser to a carrier at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation yard at Camden, N. J. The conversion was undertaken some time ago while the cruiser was still far from completion.

The original carrier Wasp was sunk in Solomon Islands waters Sept. 15. The original Langley, a pioneer aircraft carrier converted from a collier, had been converted again before the war into a seaplane tender. She was sunk in the Java Sea late in February.

Previously the Navy had given the names Lexington and Yorktown to aircraft carriers under construction The original "Lex," as she was known in the Navy, was sunk in the Battle of the Coral Sea while the Yorktown was lost in the Battle of Midway.

900 Radio Stations To List Equipment

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The nation's 900 radio broadcast stations were called upon yesterday to supply the Federal Communications Commission with a complete description of all surplus equipment.

The Commission said that the information would make it possible for many broadcast stations which might otherwise be forced to remain silent to continue operation, and also that it would lessen pressure on manufacturing facilities now urgently needed for military equipment.

Bombardier Pilots Big Plane to Safety

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—How Second Lieut. Anthony Yenalavage, of Kingston, Pa., a bombardier with only rudimentary flight training, took over the controls of a United States four-motored Liberator bomber and flew it back to a safe landing after the pilot and co-pilot both were wounded in a raid on the German submarine base at Lorient, France, was related by Eighth Air Force headquarters.

The Liberator was 60 miles on the way home after unloading its bombs when it was jumped by three Junkers 88s. Although badly shot up, Lieutenant Yenalavage's plane sent one of the German ships spinning down and fought off the other two, one of which disappeared trailing smoke.

Both the pilot and co-pilot, who were not identified, received serious wounds, but remained conscious and summoned Lieutenant Yenalavage to take over the controls.

Patent Granted on Filter For Cleaning Fluid Re-use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 21—Blaine Kelley of Kelley Iron Works of Charlotte, has just secured a patent on a filter which is especially adaptable for filtering dry cleaning fluid for re-use. The filter comprises a pair of concentrically disposed cylindrical filters, each filter being composed of two spaced concentric wire mesh screens with a space between their upper and lower ends closed. The fluid is forced into the space between the screen or outwardly into the screens, and withdrawn from the space therebetween, thus depositing the filter powder on the screens.

It also has a drain in the lower part of the casing surrounded by a filter so that when the filter powder is deposited in the lower part of the apparatus, clear fluid can be separated from the filter powder, since fluid has to pass through the screen to the exit port.

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Bombardier Pilots Big Plane to Safety

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CORSETIERES

FITTED *by* EXPERTS

A service which goes with every Gossard corset you buy from Olmstead—no matter what the price, $5.00 and up. Mail orders filled.

OLMSTEAD CORSET SHOP
218 Madison Ave. (Cor. 36th St.) N. Y. C.
ETHEL H. DAVISON, Corsetiere

DESK SPACE

DESK SPACE, $10.00 month, mail and telephone service, $2.50 month. Hub. 0546. Commercial Group, 53 Federal Street, Boston.

DOGS FOR SALE

BOSTON TERRIER, FEMALE, 3 MONTHS, PERFECTLY MARKED; H. B. WRITE C. D. CARTER, 22 Lawrence St., WOBURN, Mass.

FOR SALE—A beautiful female Kerry Blue Terrier, 11 months, has 12 champions in 4 generations; fine disposition. O'CONNELL'S, 87 Legion Parkway, Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE—A beautiful male Springer Spaniel, liver and white, 14 months; eligible to register in A. K. C. O'CONNELL'S, 87 Legion Parkway, Brockton, Mass.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston Han. 5071

HAIRDRESSING

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER
833 Madison Avenue Regent 4-5593
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts. Hrs. 9-6. 1 Flight Up

WIGS, Toupees, Transformations, Curls, Hair Goods of all descriptions. Made by ROMAN. PERMANENTS, FEATHER CUTS and our famous Aroma Oil SHAMPOO. 585 Boylston Street, Boston (Copley Square). COM. 8146.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston

JEWELRY

ALABAMA

MOBILE (Continued)

For a Real Treat Try
Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON·INC
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1879

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Successive listings in
Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
– 8 STORES –
There is One Near You

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat
by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
462 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

LAKELAND

BUY CULLER PRINTING
Commercial
Publication — Book
808 North Florida Avenue

LAKELAND
French Dry Cleaners
112 West Main Street
PHONE 2187

The Benford Stationery Co.
Gifts of Distinction
125 So. Kentucky Avenue

LAKELAND (Continued)

Slade's
INTERIOR DECORATORS
Custom Made Draperies
Slip Covers and Upholstering
Estimates Cheerfully Given
Phone 34-171 1112 No. Florida Ave.

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

CORDELIA'S BOOK and CARD SHOP
Books of All Publishers
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Personal Stationery
Headquarters for CHRISTMAS CARDS
44 S. E. First Street Phone 3-1849

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W W BAKER Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

J. T. WILSON
Life Insurance Adviser
Income endowments—annuities
471 N. E. 31st Street
Phones: Res. 2-7594; Of. 3-8797

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Shop
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

MIAMI BEACH (Continued)

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Women's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

DOERING'S FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

JOHN S. HORST AGENCY
R. C. LEEDY ASSOCIATE
All Kinds of Reliable Insurance
30 East Church St. Phone 2-3713
Orlando, Fla.

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 8-1943 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue
Furniture for any Home

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Ave. Phone H1429

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
400 So. Olive Ave. West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 DATURA STREET
Reopening for the 16th Season
THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 26
SPECIAL TURKEY DINNER
$1.00 to $1.50
Delicious Food—Harmonious Surroundings

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

"We Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
FOUR LOCATIONS

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5736
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

COLUMBUS

BEST FOR LESS
Kings
SELF SERVICE STORES
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Meats
Trade at Home—Strictly Home Owned

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Exclusive Millinery
MARNEZ SHOP
17 West McDonough Street

Choice Luncheon Meats and
Fruit Cakes
Fischer's
Bakery and Delicatessen
1014 ABERCORN

Globe Shoe Co.
13 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

MRS. NETTIE A. DUKE, Inc.
Exclusive
Women's Ready-to-Wear
10 West State Street Phone 2-3364

Woco Pep
Tiolene Motor Oil
Colonial Oil Co.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Serving the Coastal Empire

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 73 and 180

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SYNTHONE CLEANER
A cordial welcome to visitors and newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

Auto and Home Supplies
Toys—Wheel Goods
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
4TH AND BREVARD STREETS
PHONE 3-4134

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

GREENSBORO

DICK'S LAUNDRY
328 East Market Street
Phone 7101

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWITZERLAND
Young girls are received in refined home. Every care is given.
Mme. Marthe Amez-Droz
Neuchatel, Parcs 2 a. Telephone 5.27.68

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

Eugen NIL Aarau
Bachstr. 4 Tel. 2.23.07
feine alkoholfreie Weine
Preisliste verlangen!
(WINES WITHOUT ALCOHOL)

BASEL

KIESER
BASEL · NEUBAU GERBERGASSE 59
Bestecke, Haushaltungsartikel, Modeschmuck
B. K. G. MARKEN
(Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.)

Horlogerie — Bijouterie
Argenterie — Réparations
H. LEU
(HORLOGER)
Güterstrasse 207b Tel. 4.23.80
Watchmaker—Jeweller

DAMEN UND HERRENSALON
FIGARO
Ernst Schneider Dipl. Damencoiffeur
Steinenvorstadt 71. Tel. 2.23.61
(HAIRDRESSING)

CARPETS and RUGS
MATZINGER
Basel Steinenberg 5

Elegante Damenhüte
bei J. SCHWARZ
Spalenberg 23 Utengasse 8
(HATS)

Tapezierer
und Dekorationsgeschäft
Walter Meyer- Merklin
Tellstrasse 34 Tel. 4.31.64
(PAPERER AND DECORATOR)

BERNE

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Stationery Shop
J. MORGANTHALER
Neuengasse 43
FOUNTAIN PENS—
SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.
Send It to the Laundry

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 37 010, 2 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hossmann & Rupf
Waisenhausplatz 1-3
Flotte Echarpen & Foulards
Neue Dessins auf Seide & Wolle
(HABERDASHERY)

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)

DINNER SETS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEÇONS DE VIOLON
MME. MARIA WÜHRMANN
Repetitrice pour Français et Solfège
Versoix - la Ville.
VIOLIN LESSONS

Charcuterie Du Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
28, Rue de Carouge Tel. 4.20.46
(PORKBUTCHER)

ZURICH

Beurer Ltd.
HIGH CLASS
FOOTWEAR
Bellevue Mgr. Karl Gentsch

Alle Druckarbeiten
liefert ihnen prompt Tel. 2.95.86
Buchdruckerei Gebr. Höhn
KREUZPLATZ - OTTENWEG 24. ZURICH 8.
(PRINTING)

TEA - ROOM
"zur alte Stämpfli"
Stampfenbachstr. 68 Tel. 8.39.23
(FRAU H. HESS)
Butterküche, feine Patisserie

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer
(FLORISTS)

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL

We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGES ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 1 Draikow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

AFRICANA:
"Africana" Books and Paintings. Individual pieces or collections supplied. Museums and Institutions featuring Africana should write
MASKEW MILLER Limited
29 Adderly Street Cape Town

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cuter Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY AND ELEGANCE
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. · CAPE TOWN ·
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

DURBAN

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
Meat Purveyors
W. F. Booth (Pty) Ltd., Proprietors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.
Branches: Escourt Butchery, Stall 20, City Market. W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Rd. and at Roosburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture
Durban & Maritzburg

THE **Moore Shoe**
For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Bldgs. (Skyscraper)
330, West St.

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products, Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22493

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
Town Depot: 74, Field St.
Cake Orders Phone 23719
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491
CAKES AND CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own Bakery.

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUNMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station Auckland Park

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE
MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

98 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

PIETERMARITZBURG

For
Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

ROSS'
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements
Under One Roof
"Value with Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone P. L. 1721 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD
SHEEHY STREET GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

J. MURRAY STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone: Ryde 437

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliffe (FM 5351)

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty. Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1076

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Sperinlity CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. F9084

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Est. 11 years F. M. 2490

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb. 17 Park St. Opp. Palmer's

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £72,000,000.
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

PRYCE & READ
Fashion Salon
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street East, South Brisbane Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages
Ph. 12847 Mrs. CARLETON, Proprietress

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

THE Co-operative Insurance Co. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE—MARINE—MOTORS—GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
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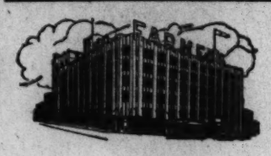

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Greeting Cards

By Irving Bacchus

Here is a holiday hobby which is so much fun you'll make it a year-around diversion. Remember those hand-made greeting cards you received last year? Try making some for personal use.

Your military friends, in particular, will be delighted with your handiwork. Don't confine the idea to the Noel—keep right on making attractive and personalized cards and send them to the boys in service. They relish originality.

Linoleum block printing is one of the most popular methods of making cards in quantities. The inexpensive tools may be obtained at any art store. The process is simple. Draw your design on the linoleum and cut out with a sharp knife.

Apply printer's ink to the block and then place on card. Move a rolling pin or other round object firmly across the back of the card, and there's your print.

Take care that your design is simple and expressive. Don't hesitate to attempt verse—give your friends the benefit of all your talents. If you want to dodge the dirty work, a printer will take your linoleum block and print the cards. The cost is negligible. Note the hand-made cards you receive this year.

Here are some other methods. The camera hobbyists need only turn out a clever family snapshot to have a worthy card. A table-top picture is an excellent idea if some members of the family are afar. If you want to create special attention paste your pictures on heavy cardboard and cut the cards into jigsaw puzzles.

Another suggestion is crossword puzzles. Working the verticals so that they jibe with the horizontals will take some time, but that is half the fun! Include plenty of holiday phrases, "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," etc., if the Yuletide is your subject. When in a dilemma remember that a blocked square may solve your difficulty.

And finally, a remembrance which cannot be surpassed is a penny post card with a big "X" marking a spot designating the war stamps you purchased in lieu of cards, and a typed verse explaining

For the duration
I'm helping the nation!

A reader from Tucson, Ariz., sends in the above idea for a Christmas card. She writes: "With so much moving going on these days, why not take a snapshot of your moving activities and mail to your friends. The new address might be included in the card."

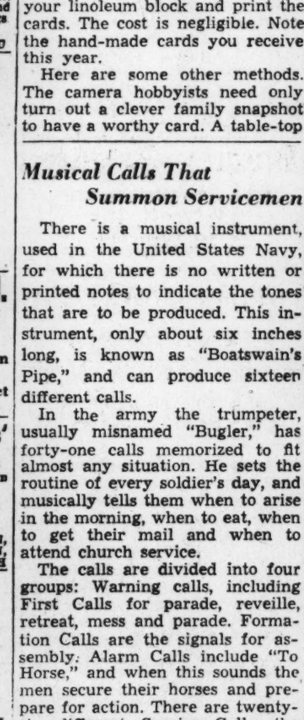
Musical Calls That Summon Servicemen

There is a musical instrument, used in the United States Navy, for which there is no written or printed notes to indicate the tones that are to be produced. This instrument, only about six inches long, is known as "Boatswain's Pipe," and can produce sixteen different calls.

In the army the trumpeter, usually misnamed "Bugler," has forty-one calls memorized to fit almost any situation. He sets the routine of every soldier's day, and musically tells them when to arise in the morning, when to eat, when to get their mail and when to attend church service.

The calls are divided into four groups: Warning calls, including First Calls for parade, reveille, retreat, mess and parade. Formation Calls are the signals for assembly. Alarm Calls include "To Horse," and when this sounds the men secure their horses and prepare for action. There are twenty-six different Service Calls, the most popular of which is "Payday March." This is a musical announcement that the troops are to be paid.

Dot Puzzle



Connect the dots in their numbered order to complete the picture.

Daily Anecdote

Power Behind Throne

Jim, an aged Negro, who had seen service as a butler to a long succession of Governors of his home state, was endeavoring to accommodate himself to the requirements of the recently inaugurated incumbent.

One day, in the Executive Mansion, the Governor's wife, after waiting luncheon for half an hour while the Chief Executive busily occupied himself in his private suite, sent word by Jim that he was to present himself at the table without further delay. The Governor sent back word that he would first have to see a delegation which was waiting for him downstairs; whereupon his wife sent Jim back to say that the Governor could dine at once and let the delegation wait.

"Jim," said the Governor, "you know who's the Governor, don't you?"

"Yes, sir," replied the wise old servant. "I'll go down and tell the delegation to wait."

Passes and Blackouts

A new method for inspecting workers' passes in a blackout has been devised by the British, using a blacked-out fluorescent lamp which activates the transparent lacquer painted on the pass cards, making them readable.

Style Trend

O. W. I. Cartoon

Daily Quotation

BE courteous to all, but intimate with few, and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence. True friendship is a plant of slow growth.—GEORGE WASHINGTON

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"Why shouldn't he learn to take orders quicker than us? He's a married man!"

Brevities

Detroit News: Next to munitions, we'd guess that the country's leading industry in this fateful hour is painting "Waitress Wanted" signs for lunchroom windows.

St. Louis Star-Times: "A geologist says there will be no mountains in Colorado in a few million years." We're placing this item near the bottom of our priority list of things to worry about.

Bright Incident in the News

Boston

It was only a small incident in the grim news of last week, reports the Boston Post, but it served to prove that human kindness still prevails.

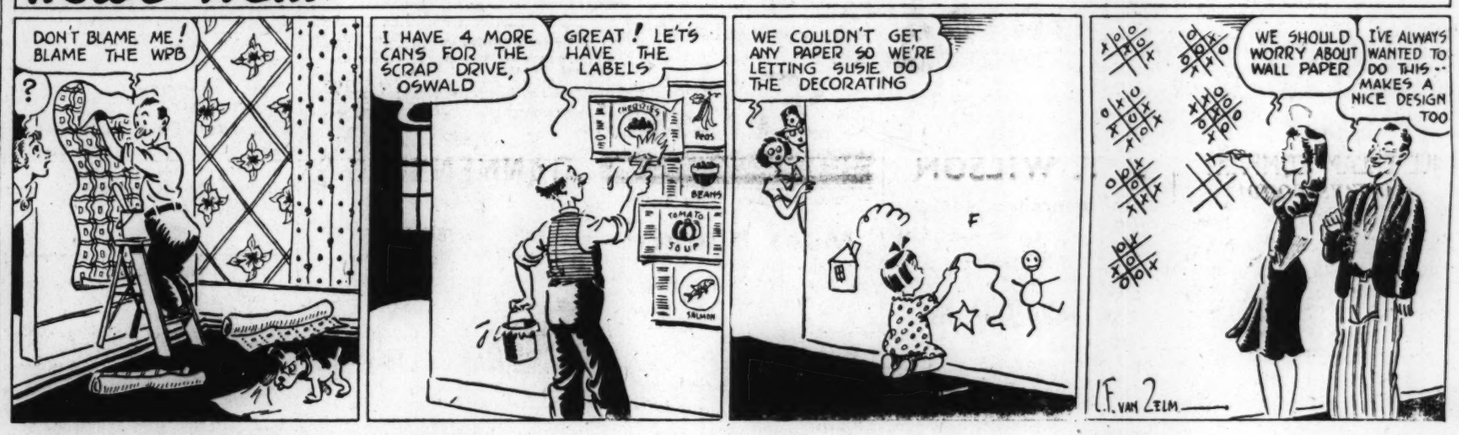
The police officer, the thoughtful president of the Angell Memorial Hospital for Animals and an employee of that institution who got together and found two live rabbits to replace those stolen by a meanest thief from two little blind girls was more than just a kind act. It showed once more that goodness in human nature more than offsets the bad.

Even the contemptible act of the thief was overshadowed by the kindliness of these three in dropping their routine duties and giving their time to remove sadness from the hearts of the two children. In the week's news the incident shone bright.

A Verse for Today . . .

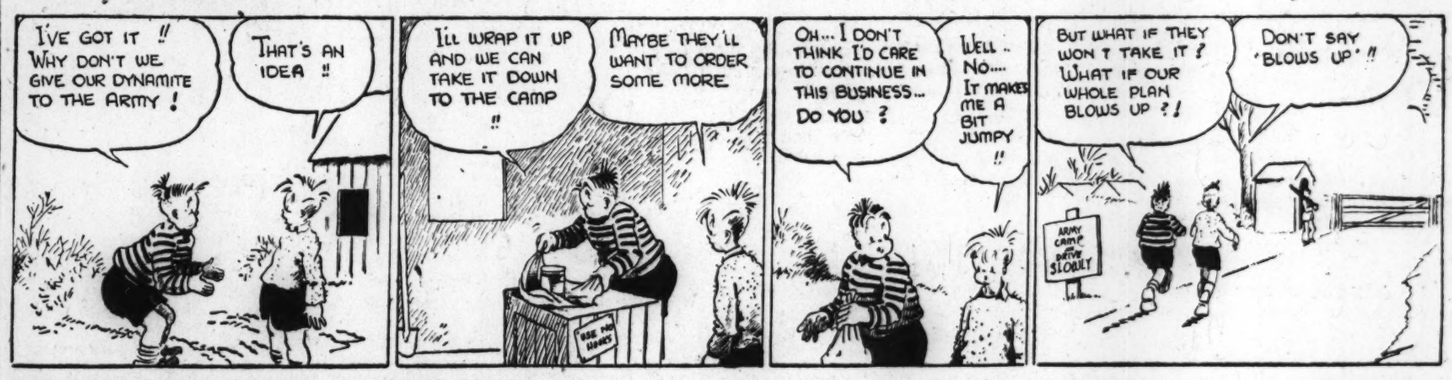
I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content . . . I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.—PHIL. 4:11, 13

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON—*The WPB has cut wall paper production in half.*


DON'T BLAME ME! BLAME THE WPB
I HAVE 4 MORE CANS FOR THE SCRAP DRIVE, OSWALD
GREAT! LET'S HAVE THE LABELS
WE COULDN'T GET ANY PAPER SO WE'RE LETTING SUSIE DO THE DECORATING
WE SHOULD WORRY ABOUT WALL PAPER
I'VE ALWAYS WANTED TO DO THIS -- MAKES A NICE DESIGN TOO
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Solution*

By LE PELLEY


I'VE GOT IT !! WHY DON'T WE GIVE OUR DYNAMITE TO THE ARMY!
THAT'S AN IDEA !!
I'LL WRAP IT UP AND WE CAN TAKE IT DOWN TO THE CAMP !!
MAYBE THEY'LL WANT TO ORDER SOME MORE
OH... I DON'T THINK I'D CARE TO CONTINUE IN THIS BUSINESS... DO YOU ?
WELL.. NO.... IT MAKES ME A BIT JUMPY !!
BUT WHAT IF THEY WON'T TAKE IT ? WHAT IF OUR WHOLE PLAN BLOWS UP ?!
DON'T SAY 'BLOWS UP' !!
ARMY CAMP NATIVE VILLAGE SLOBBY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*One Way to "Enjoy" a Football Game Over the Radio*

By RODGERS

"Huh, I'm in for a dull afternoon," I thought to myself today-
For there didn't seem to be any possibility of getting any action out of the Boss-
Not with all the big football games coming in over the radio -
But I managed to pass the afternoon-
Quite pleasantly!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Baby Bondage*

By THE HAGERS

"Down on the theater marquee, I saw a film we both must see."

'Free as the Air' it's called," said Ted. "That's not for us." I shook my head.

"We're anything but free; we're stuck. And fathers to a little duck."

So Ted and I our chains now clank By playing, nightly, Russian Bank.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace for War's Sake

Rumors of rifts between Hitler and his Generals are in the air again. Even if they were true their significance would be very different from that which the enemy hopes we will attach to them.

A real split between the Nazis and the regular army leaders would of course be somewhat encouraging. It would offer us an opportunity to bring the war to a speedier end by greater exertion toward a complete military victory. But to point out this possibility is not the purpose of these rumors, nor would it be the purpose behind an actual rift within the Reich.

Doubtless as the turning tide rises ever more threateningly against the Reich, the military caste will seek to dissociate itself from Hitler. It will do this in the hope of negotiating a peace that will leave at least the foundations of German military might intact. In any war which develops as this one has—that is, in which the initial offensives fail to bring a decision—Germany must prepare another strategy—a strategy of peace. If this is successful the Germans may win the war even though they have lost its decisive battles in the field.

A more thorough understanding of this German concept of war and peace might have prevented the mistakes that permitted German leaders first of all to "organize sympathy" after the last war, to maintain an officers' training school in the form of a seemingly harmless small army, to further improve its officers by sending them abroad to train other armies, and to gain actual experience in modern warfare as they did in Spain.

It is a maxim of German military thinking that war is the exercise of politics by other means. War thus becomes merely an extension of a militarist concept of peace. Likewise it is a fact that peace is looked upon by military and by many political and intellectual leaders in Germany, as an extension of war.

This thinking has developed partly as a result of the geographical position of Germany, which has led that nation to adopt a strategy in which the military offensive has first place. Such thinking, however, has been brutalized and given mystic appeal by the materialism of much German philosophy.

An awareness of the relation of war and peace in the German system of thought will do much to warn other peoples against traps that may be laid for them in German peace offensives. These traps, it should be understood, are not very different whether set in a Nazi "peace" ambush or in one that uses as a decoy the overthrow of Hitler in favor of the Generals.

The object of such moves is to catch the free world in the snare of a "cheap peace." No one knows better than a German militarist that there is no such thing. The rest of us should know it, too, by now.

"For Past Snobbishness"

"We are now paying the penalty for our past snobbishness," said Dr. Stephen A. Freeman of Middlebury at a recent meeting of the Maine State Teachers' Association.

It is true that many of the Nation's 25,000 high schools have clung to the classical and traditional curricula while society's needs tended more and more, by surface signs, to the practical and technological. A survey completed before December 7, 1941, showed approximately 54 per cent of the country's high-school boys and girls were taking a straight classical course; the same survey showed about 10 per cent went to college.

It is useless to waste time regretting that we could have had millions of high-school boys and girls better prepared for a workaday world—and better prepared to meet a nation's wartime needs. The point is that now the educational leaders are giving 100 per cent attention to the emergency.

The war has revealed weaknesses of the public school system in the United States. Boys and girls have been woefully lacking in the knowledge of geography; the schools have emphasized white-collar occupations; traditional subjects have had too large a place in the curriculum. While corrections are being made, care must be exercised after victory is won that American schools do not swing so far to the practical side of schooling that they lose the values inherent in classics and the accumulated traditions of right living and right thinking.

Mrs. Roosevelt has said that Americans could shorten the war if they all did more. But it is hard to imagine packing more into her day.

"... Soft Lights and Sweet Music"

The report of Mr. P. T. Foxworth, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation office in New York, reminds us that the FBI has risen heroically to the demands of war. Arrest of 12,000 enemy aliens since last Dec. 7, together with seizure of untold quantities of guns, uniforms of enemy countries, code books, photographs and other implements of the spy and sabotage trade, illustrates how times have changed since the day when the FBI was attracting notice by collaring kidnapers.

It is certainly a long jump from tracking down gangsters and shooting it out with them on the street to sitting in panelled offices and educating industrial leaders in the protection of their plants against saboteurs. Likewise, a wide range is covered in such activities as putting on over-alls and weeding work disrupters from assembly lines, or in donning white ties for deft operations on the E. Phillips Oppenheim plane of silky conspiracy against an international background of soft lights and sweet music.

The FBI has somehow managed to do all this, and to do it with its usual derring-do, while simultaneously expanding its organization many fold.

The final chapter on how well this considerable job has been done must await the end of the war and the inevitable comparing of notes and revealing of secrets; but so far the record looks good.

Witness for the Defendant

The crime behind the crime is often ignored in the mechanics of law.

A heartening exception was offered recently when a New York newspaper, PM, sent a reporter to interview friends and neighbors of the boys, one 16, the other 19, both confessed murderers of a Brooklyn school teacher.

This visit disclosed the usual big city problem—lack of recreational facilities in the district, a touchy problem of racial prejudice, overcrowded housing conditions, an acute lack of trained personnel in the schools to handle the problem child.

As an answer the reporter proposed Federal assistance in the training of idle "boypower" for some useful occupation. He urged supplying proper recreational facilities. He urged that:

> Schools keep open afternoon and evenings as community centers;
>
> Private agencies intensify family welfare and child services;
>
> Individuals make it their business to see that these agencies do their job.

These are simple things, but they are reminders that Americans should not be quick to acquit themselves of responsibility by laying blame solely upon the malefactor.

To combat the wartime jump in juvenile delinquency definite steps must now be taken, and reports such as this serve to emphasize not only the serious gaps in America's peacetime social structure but a constructive approach to the crime problem.

Organization in the Air

In a survey of the war a leading British newspaper recently observed that the Germans have owed their great military successes even more to their skill in organization than to their fighting qualities in the field. In some of its raids this year against the Continent, the R. A. F. has shown that, in one relatively limited sphere of action, the United Nations are beginning to catch up, and even surpass, the German record.

During the whole of the last war the Germans dropped about 250 tons of bombs on Britain. Early in the fall of 1940 they dropped a heavier load than this on London alone in a single night. In one night at Coventry they dropped 400 tons, and later London received as much as 700 tons in a single raid. But raids of this sort lasted eight or ten hours each.

Regarded from this point of view, the organizational superiority of the R. A. F. over the Luftwaffe is stupendous. At Cologne the R. A. F., in its first 1000-bomber raid, was organized to such a pitch of efficiency that it released bombs at the rate of 1200 tons an hour, an increase of 1100 per cent over the best the Luftwaffe had been able to do when attacking Britain. In the raid on the Le Creusot works in France this rate was raised to more than 5000 tons an hour. Meanwhile, we cannot assume that the Nazis have not taken measures to increase their efficiency. But when the full allowance has been made for the use of heavier types of projectile, it seems clear that, in the realm of organization, the United Nations are rapidly progressing.

Our Readers Say—

"Not in the History Books"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your column "Not in the History Books," anent the lack of comment on Decatur and the Barbary Pirates in reference books in which you would certainly expect to find them, claimed my attention this morning.

I turned to my own little modest but useful library and opened up Volume II of Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, and there was a fine brave picture of Stephen and two full pages of fine print recording his life from the time of his birth in Sinnepuxent, Md., January 5, 1779, until he was shot in a duel with Com. Barron at Bladensburg, Md., March 22, 1820.

Some thorough-going institution should look into this whole subject and see to it that not only Decatur, but a good many others, are restored to their rightful place in the teaching of our public schools.

Anyhow, I'm glad you called the business to general attention. I had a very pleasant time this forenoon renewing my acquaintance with Stephen, of whom a contemporary said: "He is a man of an age, an officer of uncommon character and rare promise, one not equaled in a million." J. K. WESTOVER

Buffalo, N. Y.

Our Postwar World

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to tell you how much I have appreciated your series of articles on the postwar world. I might add that the whole atmosphere of the paper has been a tonic. For a long time the broadcasts of Mr. Volney Hurd have brought encouragement and hope to his listeners. Even when the war news was at its worst I found that Mr. Hurd's broader outlook helped one to maintain personal morale and whenever possible I made it a point to hear him.

I would like to mention a short article referring to the housing situation in Ottawa. While absolutely truthful as far as it went this article did not touch on the dozens of families in which rooms are rented even at a loss in order to help out in a bad shortage of rooms.

Thank you for your splendid series.

Ottawa (Mrs.) OLIVE M. DELAHAYE

"Patriotic" Programs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been considerable discussion about radio via the shortwave (courtesy of the Government). An interesting letter came through recently from an ambulance driver in Egypt (an American) which describes a soldier's reactions to the programs:

"I suppose there is nothing that we get over here that is quite so bad as the shallow, glib jargon of patriotic radio programs; we find it quite impossible to listen to them—the ones that are especially sent to the forces. We've talked to a number of soldiers who have been here a long time and they feel the same way about it." B. G.

Lexington, Mass.

"Dear Senator Norris"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

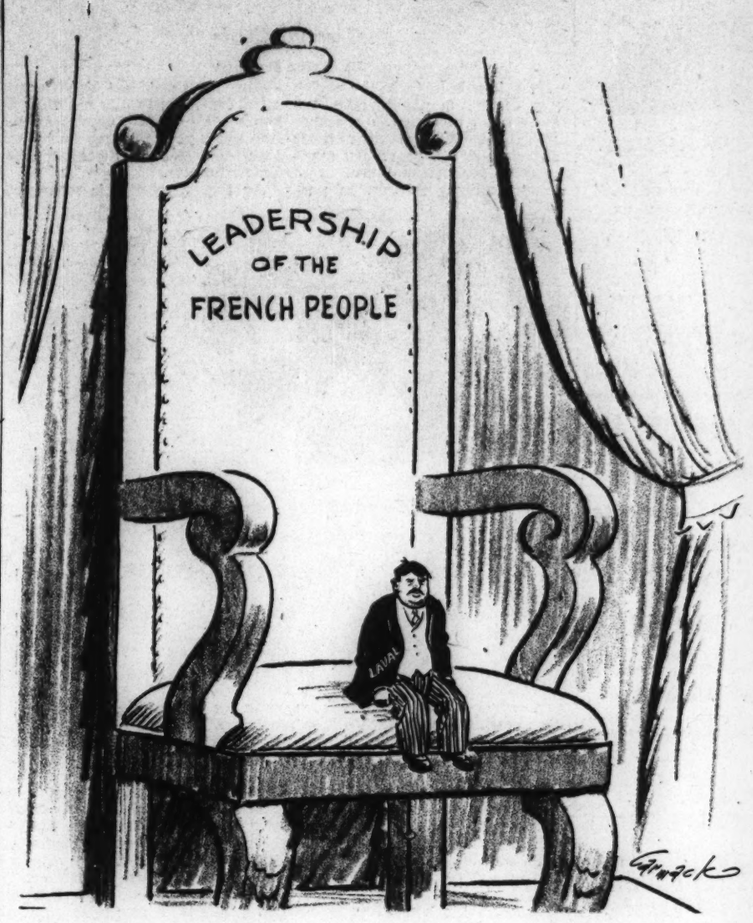
It has struck me that the Senator Norris editorial was one of the best editorials I have ever read anywhere. This applies both to form and content.

We hear so much carping and criticism on our war effort on the part of all the columnists, isn't it time that someone said, "Yes, there are lots of things to criticize, but let's look at the other side of the ledger. There must be plenty of really worth-while accomplishments—the Alaskan road, for instance, and many others that are comparable." W. D.

Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Too Little and Too Late



Taking Inventory

One summer I enjoyed a pleasant vacation in the beautiful Green Mountains of Vermont. We had all the simple wholesome country pleasures—hiking, berry-picking, swimming, horseback riding. One morning, while waiting for the horses to be brought from a neighboring farm, we heard a wild clatter of hooves on the road below. Two farm boys were racing.

"To be able to ride like that!" one woman sighed. She surveyed her expensive riding habit. "I'd be willing to wear overalls instead of these."

In another moment the boys slid from their horses in the yard, loudly debating the outcome of the race. Riding bareback, without benefit of the fine saddles we used, these barefoot lads were natural riders. They never had saddles of their own; so they used what they had—their own native courage and strength.

Once I attended a lecture on skiing, illustrated by movies of experts in action. There were also pictures of beginners trying to get their ski-legs, so to speak. Equipped with the very best skis, togs, and sticks, these people floundered around helplessly. Then into the picture shot a self-assured little boy, skiing in masterly fashion. The lecturer said that the boy had made his skis from barrel staves, the straps from inner tubes, and guide sticks from broom handles.

Barrel-stave equipment is frequently of more permanent value than the ready-to-wear, made-to-order kind. And we all have it. The pioneers thrived on the necessity of depending on what they made themselves. They learned early to take inventory and to use to the fullest advantage the material on hand. They wasted no precious time in wishing for more and better equipment. Instead, they bent every effort to get the most out of what they had.

Inventory-taking in business has only recently been recognized for the important thing it is. Prior to the beginning of the present century inventory was taken but once a year, if at all. But since the turn of the century the practice has increased. Few businesses fail to take at least two inventories a year; most concerns take them monthly. Many firms even check up daily.

If inventory-taking is of proven value to business, might it not be of equal worth to the individual? Necessity has a way of bringing out the hidden reserves—spiritual resources. Under stress these wonderful reserves seem to come forth from concealed reservoirs. Unguessed volumes of courage and endurance and sacrifice are there.

But one need not wait for an emergency to take inventory. One can do it at any time. It is remarkable how much barrel-stave equipment can be discovered, how many hidden assets brought to light. CY LANCE

Mirror of World Opinion

Fifth Columnist at Large

America today faces three major enemies, Germany and Italy on one side, Japan on the other and the powerful fifth columnist, King Alcohol, in our own country.

Minors are drinking heavily, women are imbibing as never before and motorists are mixing whisky with their gasoline with the result that there has been an 800 per cent increase in arrests of drunken drivers since repeal.

For every dollar received in California for license fees and liquor taxes it costs taxpayers $3 for arrests, trial and imprisonmen of drunken drivers, or $30,000,000 a year.

All this is waste of manpower, time, money and other things vital to victory. Such waste is sabotage and no less so from the fact that it is legalized. Conditions call for control of the liquor traffic.—DR. ARTHUR BRADEN as quoted in the *Los Angeles Times*.

The Wide Horizon

Hollywood Salaries

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD

There will be no kicks from high salaried Hollywood workers about the limitation on incomes, and the case of Franchot Tone, who is reported to have refused a part in a picture because he had already earned all he could earn for himself for this year, may be considered the exception. Hollywood has never yet resisted any appeal made to it to work for the national good.

There is, nevertheless, pertinence in the observation that the Government's $25,000 limitation is considerably milder in respect to inherited and invested wealth than it is with regard to salaries. Coupon clippers, as more than one commentator has observed, are hardly affected at all.

Most Hollywood people in the high income brackets earn their salaries, and in many cases do not have them long. Estimates of Hollywood people who will be included in the limitation run anywhere from a handful to some 2,000. It is probable that something less than this number will be affected. With one or two exceptions, there are no coupon clippers among them.

Actors are out of bed at five in the morning, snatch a hasty breakfast, go to their studios, don makeup, and spend long hours before the cameras and microphones to earn what they earn. The hours may not be so long with producers, writers, and directors, but the work is even more intense, and the risk of public displeasure and consequent joblessness is just as great.

When not working, all Hollywood workers are pretty anxious to be working, and are fairly busy seeing how soon their condition can be remedied.

A good many crocodile editorial tears have been shed, from time to time, over the plight of Hollywood workers as they have been called on to adjust their high earnings to the new economic developments in the country. It is only a little while since the film town's efforts at basic wage agreements, unionization, etc., were lampooned with pictures of $50,000-a-year men picketing studios in their Cadillac and Lincoln limousines. The pictures were not true then and they are not true now.

It may be found, in due time, that something beyond a $67,000 gross limit should be established for a salaried worker who is supporting not only himself but a good many other people besides on that salary.

Four years ago, in a highly entertaining but incisive piece of publicity in which she declared that she was glad to give the Government four fifths of her salary, Miss Carole Lombard revealed a little of what becomes of enormous movie salaries. Miss Lombard gave her earnings for 1937 as $465,000 from all sources. This included a motion picture salary of $150,000 a picture, and some radio earnings. Her taxes to the State and Federal treasuries she gave as $397,575, leaving her a net earning of $67,425.

But a net earning in Hollywood is only a beginning. Miss Lombard's revelations went on to relate the salaries she paid to a business manager, an agent, a publicity agent, and others on whose efforts in her behalf she was absolutely dependent. When these were all paid, she said, she had exactly $20,000 remaining. That is quite a sizable sum, too—anywhere but in Hollywood. Stars live on a scale (and are expected to) commensurate with a large income. Housing, servants, travel, and clothes are more important to their future earning capacity than they are to railroad presidents, columnists, or bankers. Charity is expected, and often demanded, of high salaried Hollywood workers. Fan mail must be answered. And so on. No one in Hollywood would advance luxuries of any sort as a reason for exceptional treatment. Hollywood stars are as busy in the war effort as shipbuilders or airplane workers. But Hollywood's problems remain unique.

This has made some Hollywood wage earners question whether shades of difference cannot be established between their incomes and incomes of groups not bothered by these additional necessary expenditures. If held rigidly to the letter of the new law, as given in curbstone legal opinions handed down by some Treasury deputies, the limitation would unquestionably end present Hollywood production methods. Though not yet clarified, the status of publicity, advertising, actor's agencies, etc., in Hollywood seem in great jeopardy. A battery of lawyers, producers, and other Hollywood representatives have gone to Washington to confer with Mr. Byrnes, and the limitations for the present year have now been called off. But the application of good sense and sound judgment was never more called for in dealing with the vital problems of the nation's foremost amusement industry.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Poll-Tax Issue

By Frank L. Perrin

To most American observers who have been interested enough in the forensic battle over the poll tax in the United States Senate it must appear that the voluble orators who have sought to defeat the proposed nullification of the State laws have almost completely lost sight of the main point in issue. While it may be agreed that it is somewhat difficult to defend the policy of imposing a tax and compelling its payment as a prerequisite to the right to vote, it may as logically be insisted that the mere effort to impose and demand the payment of such a tax, although the delinquent may still exercise the right of suffrage, is a petty and unnecessary annoyance.

No convincing or logical basis, especially outside the South, can be offered in defense of a poll-tax levy. Since the enfranchisement of women, it is observed, no sectional movement has been undertaken, either in the North or South, to impose upon women voters the burden of such a tax. It might be argued, therefore, that the tax, wherever levied, is improperly imposed because it is unequal and therefore unjust. Except under the provisions of the laws of eight States in the South, the payment of the tax is not compelled or required as a necessary qualification of the voter.

* * *

In the South, unqualifiedly and unapologetically, the design of the regulation requiring the possession of a poll-tax receipt at the election booth as evidence of the holder's right to vote is to discourage the enjoyment of the franchise vouchsafed by the Constitution to indigent Negroes. It has been assumed, no doubt, that the South will be able to maintain its historic solidity so long as present party lines can be preserved. The Negro, at least until the recent past, has not been ardent in support of the prevailing political party.

To the interested layman it would seem logical for the Southern Senators and their friends to centralize their attack upon the proposal to legislate the poll-tax clause out of the present State statutes by act of Congress by insisting upon the inviolability of the right of the States, individually, to determine the qualification of the State's own voters. Law and precedent support that right, and it is not easy to imagine any emergency, other than a political emergency, which would warrant Congressional interference with or attempted denial of that right.

Any reasonable and unprejudiced appraisal of the poll-tax levy would, unavoidably, denounce it as an unprofitable or uneconomic producer of local revenue. It is probable that a breaking down of costs and returns would show that the expense of collecting equals, if it does not exceed, the returns in cash. Years ago, more generally than at present, those in rural sections of the country paid their highway and poll taxes by working, with teams, wagons and plows, upon the district roads. A man earned, according to generally accepted schedules, a dollar and a half a day, a team the same amount, a wagon and plow, fifty cents. The pathmaster who "warned" the taxpayers and proudly supervised their more or less inexpert operations, assumed, for the time being, the officious manners of an overlord. His word was law.

But in the cities and villages, then as now, the careless or evasive easily escaped the poll-tax penalty. They went to the town hall or schoolhouse and voted, unchallenged and with no sense of guilt. No code has been devised, apparently, which automatically convicts one's conscience when the payment of taxes or the infliction of provided penalties are avoided by neglect or subterfuge.

* * *

What is being undertaken in Congress against the strenuous though politically impudent opposition of Senator Bilbo and his intrepid guardsmen may be regarded, if regarded seriously and without bias, as meddling with an untenable and entirely illogical situation. A fair and impartial review, by the courts, could hardly fail to declare the so-called poll-tax law to be unconstitutional as it is at present applied and administered. It lacks, in the first place, the essential quality of uniformity. It is not imposed equally in the individual States, upon all voters, men and women. Even in those States where prepayment is required as evidence of the voter's qualification, the rule is not enforced against all electors.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly

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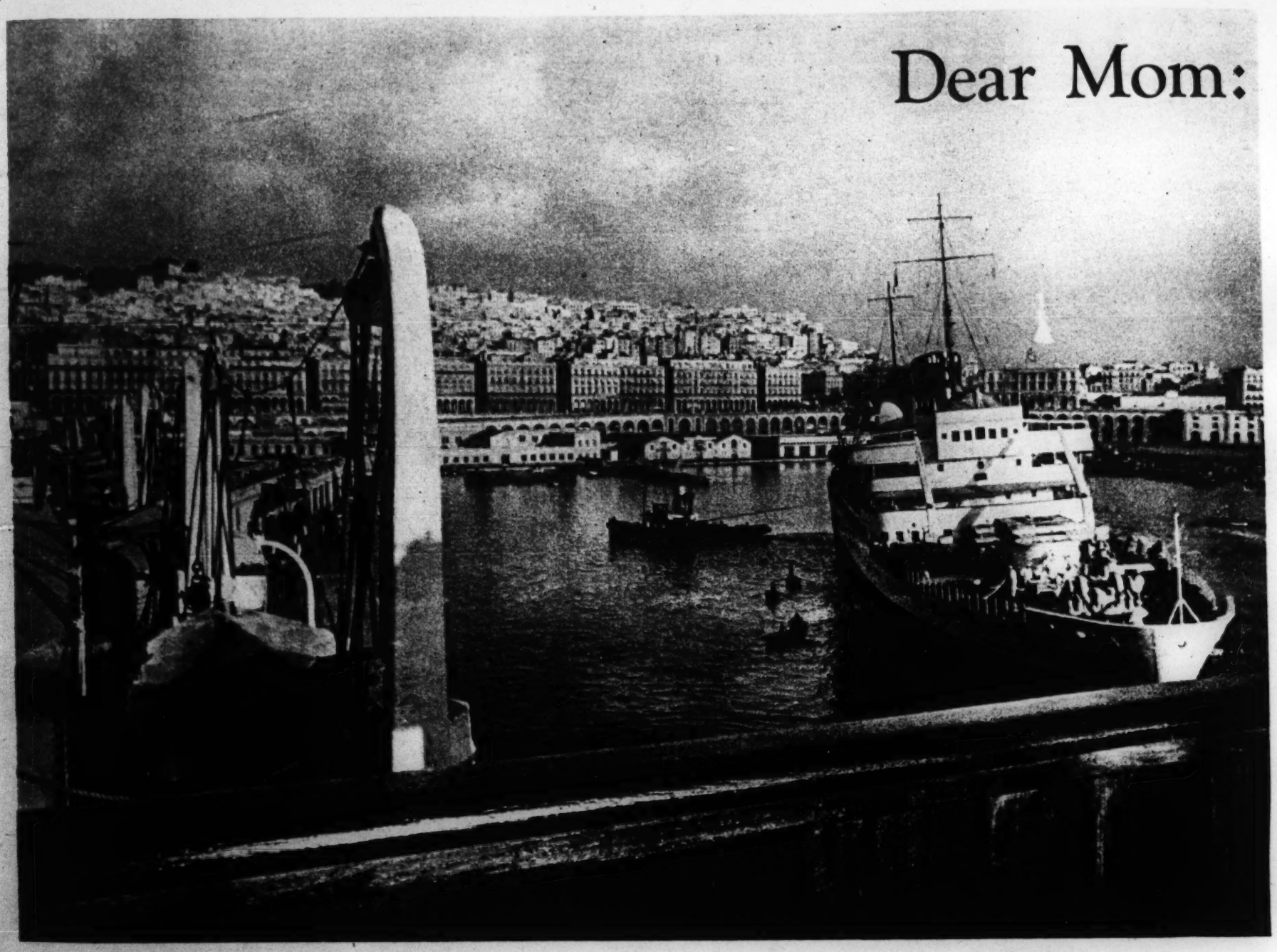
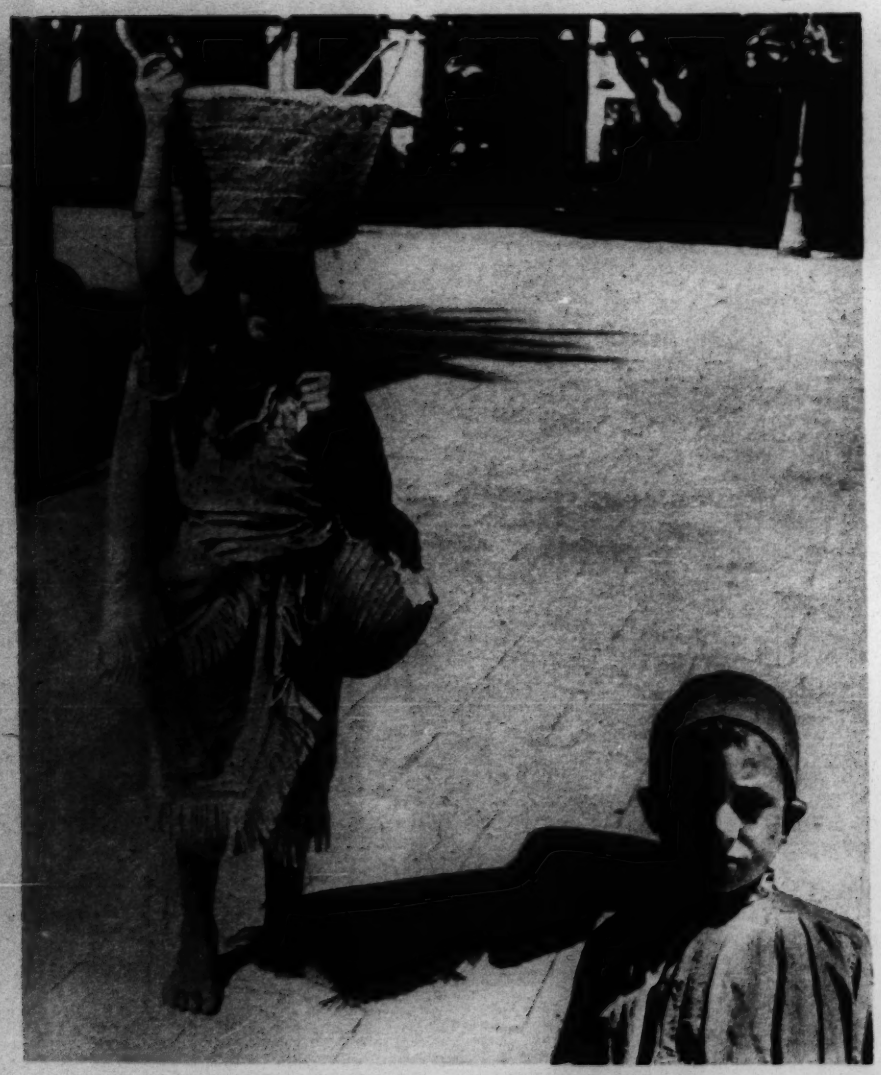
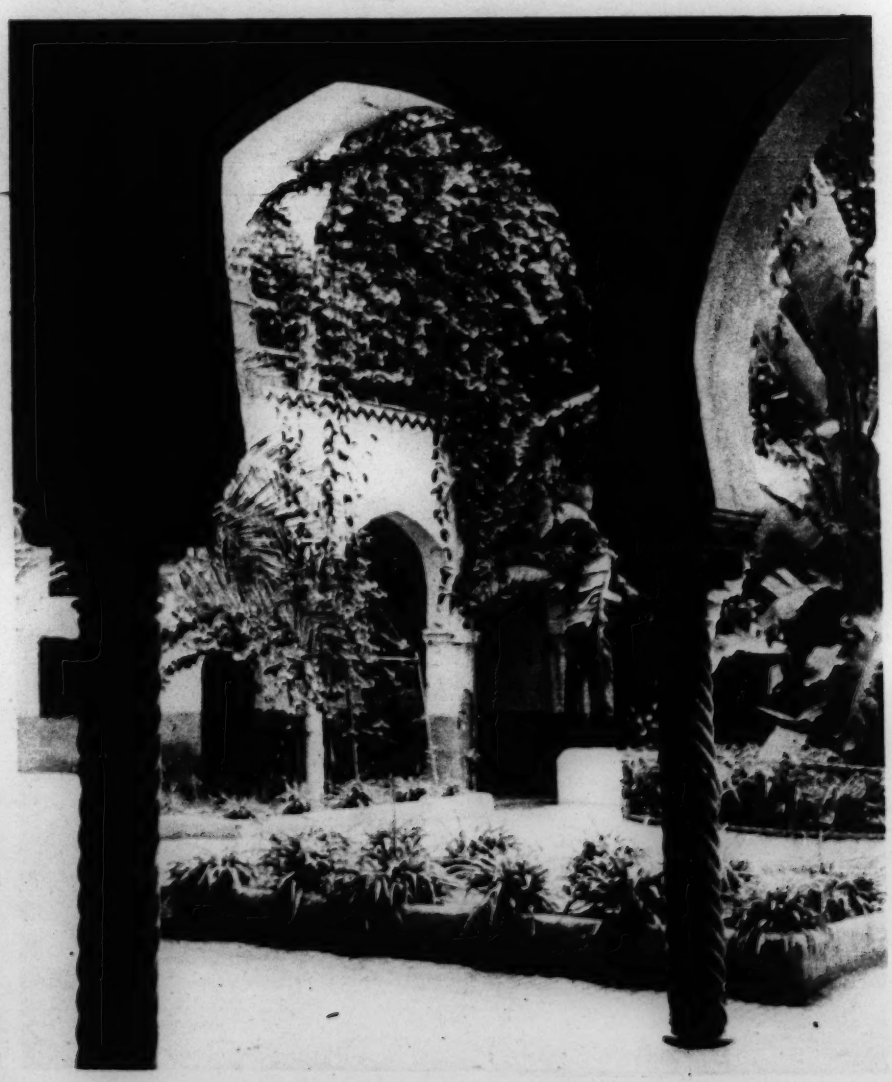


ALGIERS, ONE OF THE POINTS WHERE AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED, WAS ONCE THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE BARBARY PIRATES



IN BLIDA, NEAR ALGIERS. AN ARABIAN GIRL AND BOY



A COURT IN THE OLD PALACE OF THE DEY OF ALGERIA

This Is Algiers

To This Exotic Scene American Boys Return in the Path of Stephen Decatur and the Frigates of 1812

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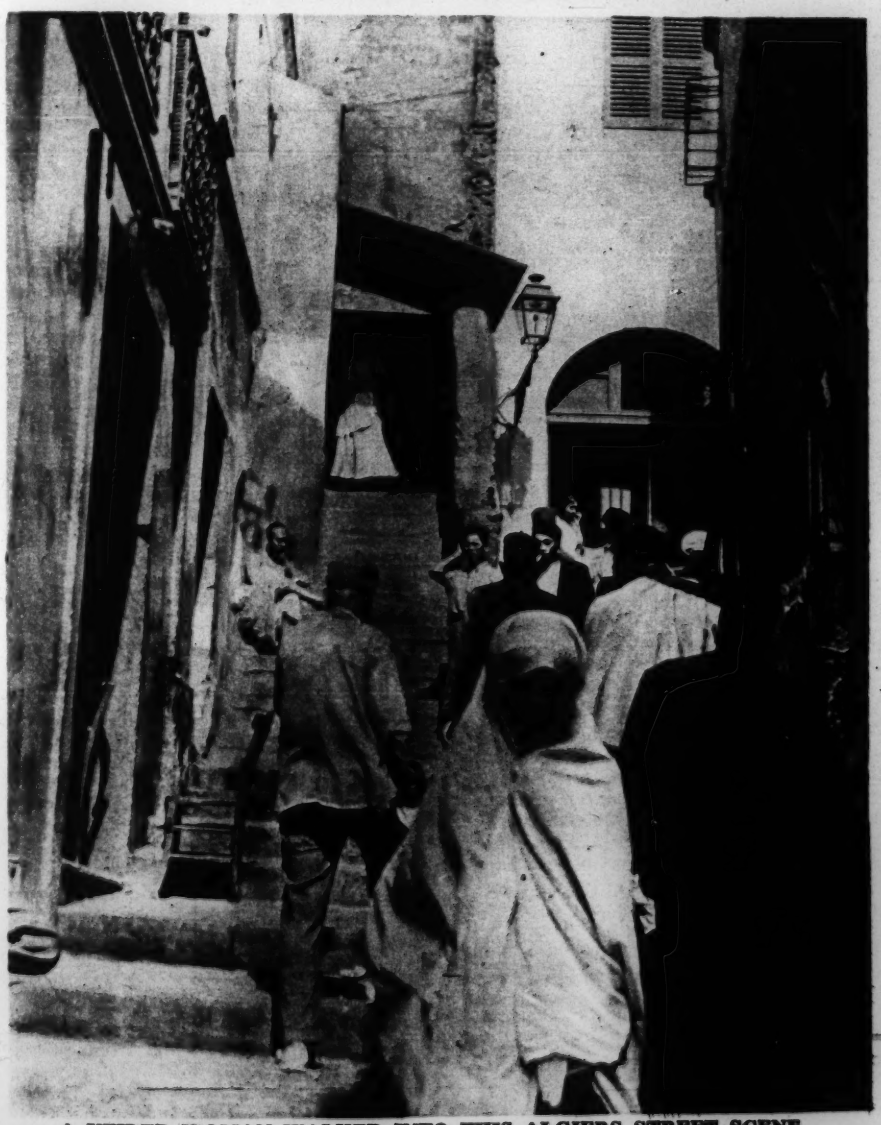
BOY SELLING PASTRIES ON THE STREET IN ALGIERS

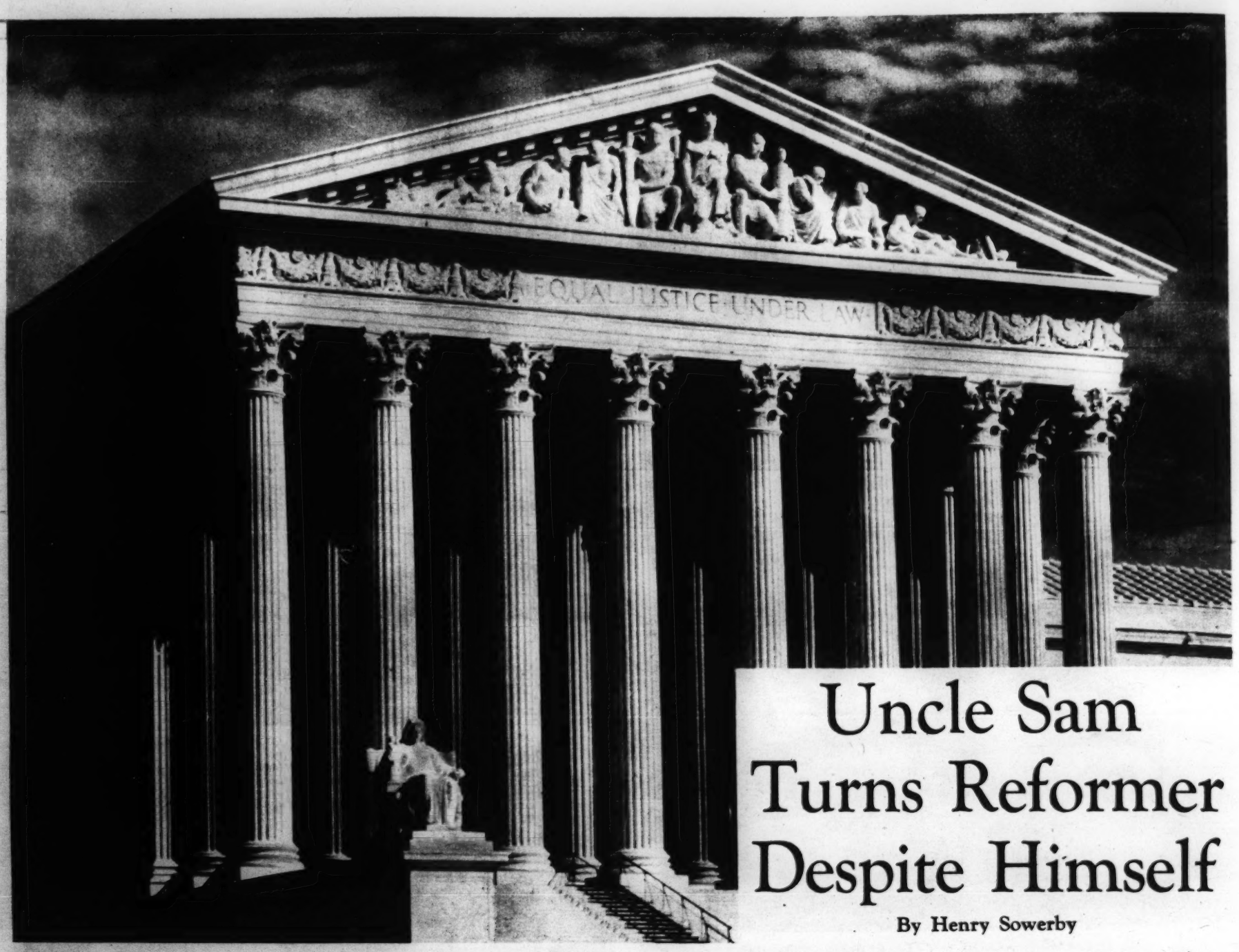
IN KASBA, THE OLD ARABIAN QUARTER OF ALGIERS

ONE SQUATS, THE OTHER SITS: OUTDOOR SCENE IN ALGIERS



A VEILED WOMAN WALKED INTO THIS ALGIERS STREET SCENE

ARABS PLAYING DOMINOES IN AN ALGIERS CAFE



Uncle Sam Turns Reformer Despite Himself

By Henry Sowerby

TOLSTOY, whose sage observations on the Napoleonic war have brought him renewed popularity today, found a simple explanation of the problems of this age. Every age, he said, has its own highest conception of the meaning of life. In our time this consists in acknowledging that the aim of life is the union of mankind.

The union of mankind has been widely accepted as a spiritual truth ever since Saint Paul preached that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men." Scholars have found historical backing for the doctrine by showing that the 2,000 languages of men reduce themselves to a few families of one primitive stock. They have advanced proof that the Negroes had an illustrious civilization long before they became enjungled in the interior of Africa.

There have also been political thinkers like Grotius and Comenius, who began to grasp the world-wide nature of the political problems of men. But never until today have politicians and press harped so continually upon this theme. Wallace and Welles in America; Cripps and Eden in Britain; Smuts in South Africa and many others have insisted that today's struggle is a world affair and must have a world solution.

Yet despite all such recognition, we are confronted with the appalling fact that the nations who are fighting for freedom and right are precisely those which have shown the least aptitude for, or interest in, world organization. The enthusiasts for the union of mankind today are not the Allies, but the Germans—and their imitators, the Japanese. They alone have already developed a Welt-Politik—a comprehensive system worked out by the Germans for the last war, and taken over and elaborated by Hitler, Haushofer and their geo-physicists, geo-economists and a vast army of economic fact-accumulators.

Unhappily there is nothing in common between the Hitler-Haushofer Welt-Politik and Saint Paul's union of mankind. Nor would it, if completed, settle the world. It is merely a paper plan. The Germans are in many ways as far from understanding the rest of humanity today as sixteen centuries ago, when they armed to throw themselves against the crumbling Roman Empire in reckless disregard of all considerations of humanity and political wisdom.

The trouble today is not so much the German aptitude for uniting an enslaved world—for that project must eventually collapse; it is the absence of corresponding plans of world-wide range on the part of the free nations. There are speeches that recognize the need and there are academic plans in abundance, but, so far as the democratic governments are concerned, there is no world program capable of knitting the freedom-loving nations together.

The reason is not mere indolence or incapacity, it is deeply embedded in the nature of the free peoples. Englishmen by the mid-eighteenth century, says Trevelyan the historian, "had learned the difficult art of leaving one another alone." They had their empire-builders, but the strong English sentiment, which led Chatham to oppose King George's truculence toward the American colonies, has since converted the major colonies into self-governing Dominions, freed Ireland and pressed for self-government for India.

* * *

Americans had more definite ideas of sowing the seeds for world democracy. They proclaimed that "men are created equal . . . endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights," and Washington in 1798 spoke of himself as "a citizen of the Great Republic of Humanity at large." But all Americans expected to do was set the example. Retiring behind the Monroe Doctrine, they had not the slightest intention of forcing democracy down the throats of others. And if the others failed to follow suit, there was nothing to do but regret it.

Lord Cromer, a famous British administrator in Egypt, once said that western civilization is the negation of imperialism on account of the total impossibility of enforcing obedience among those whom it embraces. Imperialism is not wanted today. But order and organization and obedience of some kind are. Without them there must inevitably be a fresh outcrop of dictatorships and a reversion to old troubles.

Most modern dictators have been the type of demagogue-organizer who could offer the people order when they were weary of chaos. Napoleon would not have obtained a vote of 3,011,007 to 1,562 only seven years after the French had gone through the throes of revolution if the people had not been surfeited with the disorders under the Directory. The Russian people would not have accepted Stalin with his program of reconstruction at home less than ten years after Lenin had called them to ignite a world-wide revolution if they had not been thoroughly tired of revolution and its uncertainties. Mussolini and Kemal rose to perform a similar function. Germany was in no mood for war when Hitler appeared. But it did need relief from poverty and legislative inefficiency. In times of weakness and disorder peoples will be found willing to sacrifice their democratic rights for the sake of order and discipline.

Although America and Britain have no ambitions to organize the world, it is to them that the nations are turning to establish the new order. Their record inspires confidence. Barring a Cromwellian interlude, they have pulled themselves through their own internal troubles and revolutions without recourse to dictatorship. They have been able to combine a genius for organization and self-discipline with a maximum of freedom for the individual. As helpers in the task they now have Russia and China, two dictatorships that have assumed the purely constructive mission of bringing order and reconstruction to their own peoples.

How are the two English-speaking democracies to take over this unfamiliar role of prescribing for all humanity?

Possibly their qualifications for the task may be greater than they themselves realize. America—apart from President Wilson's ill-starred experience at Versailles—has taken practically no part in promoting democracy in other nations; yet it has been exporting Americanism to all parts of the world. Its methods of organizing business and banking, its attitude to life, its machines, its moving-pictures have been finding adoption and imitation all over Europe, Asia and Africa.

* * *

Russians, Chinese, Persians and French, all speak the same language as the Americans and British when it comes to handling a passenger plane service, organizing a bus line, or building a trunk railroad. American engineers have taken part in building Ethiopia's Tana dam, Russia's Dnieprostroy and Magnitogorsk, China's flood control system. Britain for her part has had vast experience in international trade, finance, shipping and protection of the seas.

Here is a combined organizational capacity of imposing proportions.

Assuming that the Americans and British feel unable to cope with the political side of the problem—still discouraged with their half-hearted efforts at the League of Nations—they are certainly preeminent in economic reconstruction. Rationing of rubber and oil; refinancing of obliterated industries; planning of transport and shipping on new and global lines—these problems come easily within their scope. In all probability the political state of the nations at the close of the war will be so chaotic that mechanical and economic reconstruction will be the only firm ground to work on. It may be that the intricate political problems will have to adjust themselves to the economic and mechanical measures found immediately necessary.

In any event it appears that the nations which believe that men have certain inalienable rights must see that other people get them before they can be sure of maintaining their own. America must turn reformer despite herself.

"Yanks" at Home in England

Text and Drawings by Eileen Soper

LIFE WAS GOOD for Johnny and the boys in Florida. Long days of hot sunshine; warm beaches, shady under the palms; soft, moon-filled nights; plenty of good food, with fresh fruit grown in some of the most fertile soil in the States. War seemed very far off—a battle being fought out in a continent thousands of miles away.

America was not yet at war when Johnny joined a group of volunteers to travel nearly 4,000 miles to England, to help in the great fight for freedom. These American boys were out on the Atlantic battling with Arctic conditions and lurking submarines, when news of the attack on Pearl Harbor was flashed across the world. They knew it would not be long before many more of their countrymen would be making the same journey. We were soon to be thrilled by the sight of bombers, bearing American markings, roaring across the English countryside.

Now many thousands of well-equipped American troops and flying men are in England. Way back in the States, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts are, no doubt, wondering how these boys are getting on. They have heard it said that the English people are reserved and unfriendly.

"What do you think?" I asked Johnny.

"Well," he said, "I guess I've nothing to complain of. They couldn't have been more hospitable to me. Here and there, I've found a little reserve, but never snobbishness. Why, you've only got to meet a fellow once, and he'll insist on your going home with him right there. Yes, everyone has been most kind. They've shown us the most wonderful hospitality. In fact, at times it becomes quite embarrassing. Bank holiday evening I was taking a stroll around the countryside.

"I came into a village where a fair was going on. The people soon spotted the U. S. A. on my uniform, and from then on they crowded round. I was whirled up onto the roundabout, and they wouldn't let me get off. They kept insisting on treating me to another turn around, till I was so giddy I could hardly stand on my feet. Then nothing would please them but I had a go at everything: flying swings, switchback, shootin' gallery, skittles, darts, and so on. Then they pushed me out into the middle of the common, and crowded round me, asking all sorts of questions about my country—questions that even Mr. Winant himself couldn't have answered. There was I standing up making a speech, and all those people cheering me on. It was three cheers for the U. S. A.; three cheers for Franklin D. Roosevelt; three cheers for Mr. Churchill; three cheers for the whole lot put together. My, but I was worn down. They wouldn't let me go till after midnight. What a reception!"

Johnny is billeted in a typical English village. The old cottages are grouped around a stretch of grass commonland. Here village children have played for centuries, and the old well has long been a favorite place for gossip. The coming of the "Yanks" caused quite a stir of excitement among the villagers. Little groups of admiring children ran after them down the street, or peered shyly from cottage gardens.

"Ain't there going to be any cowboys?" one small boy asked. His idea of Americans was based on the adored cowboy of the films.

It was homely enough inside the little cottages, where Johnny had to duck his head to avoid the low beams of the ceiling. The boys could not feel lonely around the fireplace of an evening, with the children sitting wide-eyed, listening to stories of the wonderful country across the Atlantic. In "off-duty hours," there were invitations to near-by houses; a game of darts, or their favorite Chinese checkers. It was not long before Johnny found himself lending a hand with the washing-up in an English kitchen, for many homes are now without domestic help. An invitation to supper means being one of the family for the evening.

"We've got a good billet," Johnny said. "A nice little sitting-room, and a bedroom each. Mrs. Brown takes good care of us; she has two sons out in the Middle East. Of course, we miss some of the

(Continued on page 15)

HOME TO THANKSGIVING.

NEW YORK PUBLISHED BY CURRIER & IVES, 152 NASSAU STREET

From "Currier & Ives," by Harry T. Peters
Courtesy Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

Thanksgiving With Grandma

By Henry Albert Phillips

As Thanksgiving Day approaches, my thoughts always revert with relish to Grandma. Like the Chinese, at the mention of a revered ancestor, I bow. Particularly, in this momentous war year, I shall be thinking of Grandma in relation to that delectable national feast that she used to prepare. It was the year's perfect meal.

And yet Grandma had not the faintest notion of the genteel art of gourmeterie. She was simply one of nature's own epicures who excelled in the precise preparation of food to fit the palate. She went yards farther than merely being a good cook. She followed through, into the dining-room, and gave everybody a sense of gustatory well-being at table.

I know that I'm setting down a large order to fill, but I guarantee that you'll have it served with all the garnishings later on, when we all sit down at Grandma's for Thanksgiving dinner.

Uncle Frank—especially on Thanksgiving—always said, "Grandma's a whiz!" Probably, I had no idea what it meant etymologically, but as an imaginative small boy my fancy went to work on it and I, too, concluded that Grandma was a whiz.

Grandma knew everything "by heart." when asked, "How'd you make that gravy so delicious?" Or, "What did you put into that cake to make it taste so good?" Or, "However do you manage to make such flaky piecrust?" She would always reply, "It's a secret."

I think she was just bluffing. I'm sure there was no "secret" at all. There was nothing she could tell. Just a gift. You're naturally a good cook, or you aren't.

Grandma was a figure of tradition, standing squarely on her two feet on the land of her fathers with an executive head set squarely on a pair of strong shoulders and two kindly gray eyes that missed nothing important, including "the glory of the Lord," as she insisted. That head was chockful of "secrets," as she called them. Recipes of her ancestors, thought to have been lost. She even used words that were long out of print. For example, she delighted me every time she said "You'm." For years I thought it just a conceit, until I learned it belonged to a forgotten period of Anglo-Saxon English!

That described Grandma. Old English! And then some. Old-time American! A blood descendant of that breed of "stalworths" (Grandma's word) who set out in a small boat amid the perils of the sea, leaving an inhospitable homeland to found a New England. They did it!

In fine, Grandma was America and didn't know it. On Thanksgiving Day she set America on the table. The whole business was a sort of symbol. A symbol of that America that had toiled and moiled, scrimped and sacrificed, fought and bled, to mold this America that you and I are enjoying today. To Grandma the Giving of Thanks ranked with the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and the reading of the Bible. Thanksgiving was a national institution solemnizing America amid prayer and feasting.

Do you wonder that I miss Grandma around Thanksgiving time and occasionally go out in search of her like?

Like the Pilgrims, Grandma was "setting aside" during the whole year the fruits of each season to place on the altar as it were of Thanksgiving. Frugal, industrious New England of old days was always prepared for it, including Grandma. The woodshed was piled to the roof and the chopping still going on. The hams had been smoked, the souse pickled, the scrapple tubbed, the "middlin's" salted down in barrels—with always a couple of fresh loins laid aside for Thanksgiving. At least one barrel of cider stored. The Baldwins and the Red Cheek Pippins piled on the root cellar floor to mellow.

To Grandma, the end of summer meant "canning" time. The piccalilli and the chow-chow had to be made when the tomatoes were green and the peppers began to redden. Finally, two great "punkins" had to be selected and put one side to be scooped out the day before the feast. The mincemeat had to be chopped and mixed months before.

It was a thanksgiving for the whole year's harvest, when the fruits had all been gathered one by one. "None but the sower knoweth the joy and the sweetness of harvest time," became a realization at Grandma's Thanksgiving table. Set, it presented a vista and a vision of the whole industrious year. Seed and sprout, flower and fruit. All the toil and the satisfaction that went into planting, cultivating, and reaping. All were implicit. The culmination: the harvest.

Thanksgiving was Grandma's Day. She performed all the rites and alone communed with all culinary mysteries. Grandpa was given orders to prepare the turkey in the woodshed.

Grandma stayed up till midnight the day before, "frying" doughnuts in a great iron pot and laying them on brown paper to take up any drops of fat. Earlier in the day she had filled two big crocks with molasses cookies "to stop the young ones' hungry mouths." On the day of days, Grandma was up at sunrise mixing flour, rolling out yards of crust, filling the pies and molding a fancy edge on the crust with a fork. Only Aunt Maria was allowed in the kitchen to help out—not because she could cook but because she "didn't chatter."

For hours the odors of roasting viands and baking pies had whetted our appetite. Grandpa was set at the "head" of the table, although we all knew well that it was the foot. All the womenfolk repaired to the kitchen. None but Grandma was allowed to give a final basting to the "royal bird," as Uncle Frank called it, and at length bring it forth with a violent sizzling onto the Spode family platter with the picture of an English garden on it. The procession formed. Grandma first, bearing the turkey. Maria following with the loin of pork, the rind browned to "crackling" marked into strips, one for each slice of white, dripping meat. Then followed all my aunts—Sarah-Lib, Jane, Harriet, and Adeline—each bearing a covered dish.

Scarcely a word from Grandma for the past hour. But her looks were eloquent. One of them seated all the aunts. Grandpa got a nod. We bowed our heads. His grace was like a long, rumbling organ prelude to a symphony. It was a solemn duty, but we could hardly wait. The thanksgiving grace over, everybody began talking excitedly as the covers of the dishes were lifted one by one, a succulent steam rising from each.

Grandpa was sawing away for dear life, a tiny jet of juice rising each time he pierced the richly browned skin. Grandma had taught him how to carve, just as later she taugth me. I hold no brief for our technique, save to say that both Grandpa and I could execute a surgeon's job on any turkey that ever came from the roasting pan, tough or tender! How well I remember the course of sprouts I went through with Grandma that was like trying to learn to play a violin in six lessons. I can hear her saying, "First, your knife's got to be as sharp as a serpent's tongue!" She started me off on a chicken. "Stand up, don't sit down to it!" She scarcely ever sat down to anything. Her idea was that you couldn't command the job unless you got above it. Next—and this was important—grasp the fork daggerwise and throughout every operation continue to hold it firmly. Now, you are in perfect control! Proceed, remembering Grandma's injunction, that at no time are the fingers to touch the meat or the bone or assist in carving! First slash; off comes the drumstick. Then the second joint, taking care not to mutilate the fleshy side of the bird. Finish one side before turning to the other. Now, the wing. First, the V-shaped double flying end; then, the fleshy portion next the breast. With the first slice of the breast, begin serving on the hot plates, not forgetting to open up the treasure trove where the dressing lies, serving some with each portion. "And don't mince around with the point of the knife," I can

(Continued on page 14)

THE MODERN HOME OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME COURT

America's Oldest Continuous Court

By Robert R. Mullen

HER NAME was Elizabeth Freeman, but they called her "Mum Bet." She was a Negro and she was a slave. She could read, and among her favorite items of reading matter was the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This, having been largely compiled by John Adams and other articulate gentlemen of the period, is not so stodgy as you might think. The story is that Miss Freeman came in time to believe that the high-sounding phrases about equality and freedom among men contained in Article 1. meant what they seemed to mean.

So—and this story is brought out because of the observance on Nov. 21 of the 250th anniversary of the Supreme Judiciary Court of Massachusetts—Elizabeth got a lawyer, a young patriot from Stockbridge, not long out of Yale and the Continental Army, named Theodore Sedgwick, and took it to Court. Now, of course, the framers of the Massachusetts Constitution had known very well there shouldn't be slavery. At the same time they knew there were slaves in the Commonwealth and that to include abolition in straightforward words in the document would precipitate a political fight. So they went around left end with lip service.

Sedgwick, however, when handed the ball, plumped it down in front of the Court and asked for a decision out of the book. The learned jurists pondered the words and concluded if you say something in a Constitution, no matter how obscurely, you have to mean it. They ruled, therefore, back in that year 1780, that if the Constitution said all men were free it meant *all* men under jurisdiction of the Court, regardless of color.

Thus, Massachusetts became the first State to abolish slavery, and the point to be emphasized is that it was done by legal decision, not by legislation, not by war. That fact helped to earn the Massachusetts high court a shining place in the procession of men and institutions that have advanced the cause, and the fact, of human liberty through the ages.

* * *

The occasion of this 250th anniversary provides a convenient place for the observation that the Court has throughout its history occupied a place, though not always a favorable place, in the unfoldment of the cause of liberty. The Court came into being in 1692 when the people of Massachusetts had rebelled against the incompetence and worse of Colonial Governor Edmund Andros, expelling him from office and disrupting the civil government and the courts as then set up. The new Legislature formed the Superior Court of Judicature as the highest court in the Colony.

It was a curious moment in the story of wresting human liberty from the ills that limit it, for the jails of Salem were thronged with unhappy persons charged with witchcraft. The highest tribunal in those days was a trial court, so if a person were dissatisfied with results before judge and jury in the lower court, or Court of Common Pleas, he could appeal to the higher court and have another trial—not just a review on points of law—before the full bench and a jury. Some 200 witchcraft cases were thus brought before the Court on appeal. While it would be pleasant to record that the Court was sufficiently enlightened to free these accused persons, mostly victims of children's imaginings, the plain fact is that some 200 paid fines of 30 shillings each to gain their release. But it was a delusion that passed swiftly, soon Massachusetts firmly renounced such persecutions, and the Court was quick to fall in line.

The Court continued, with successive justices setting legal precedents that were widely cited in the United States and in England, until the time of the Revolution, when the Patriots discovered with some dismay that a majority of the judges were Tories. The mood was for forthright action, but John Adams insisted that the record of honorable service and dignity deserved something better than forcible ejection from the chambers, so he persuaded the Legislature to declare the offices vacant.

The provisional government promptly named Adams chief justice of the new court, which was then given the present name of Supreme Judicial Court to distinguish it from the Great and General Court, which was, and is, the Legislature. Adams, busy with the affairs of the burgeoning nation, did not serve. His place was filled by William Cushing, afterward named to the Supreme Court of the United States by George Washington.

The end of the Revolution, with its ensuing period of high idealism, and sharp appreciation of human rights, brought the Court into higher realms of service, including—as we have seen—the abolition of slavery within the Commonwealth. This was followed up a few years later by another interesting case. A colored girl, Med, brought into Massachusetts by her owner, petitioned the Court to declare her free on the grounds that, since slavery was abolished in Massachusetts, it could not exist there even for slaves passing through or in temporary residence with their masters. The Court agreed with this view, thus Massachusetts became further identified with the cause of freedom.

* * *

It is interesting that Lemuel Shaw, who so convincingly argued this case in favor of abolition, was Chief Justice in 1850 when the so-called New Fugitive Slave Law became effective. Although a sincere Abolitionist, Shaw surrounded the courthouse with chains and with armed guards and steadfastly ordered the return of slaves captured in Massachusetts, because that was the law as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court, and he felt the law of the land must be upheld regardless.

Shaw, who served 30 years, has been reckoned one of the greatest legal lights in American history. His charge to the jury on the complex matter of the question of reasonable doubt, given in the celebrated trial of Professor Webster of Harvard for the murder of Doctor Parkman, has been repeated by many other judges as a model of clarity in guiding jurors on this point.

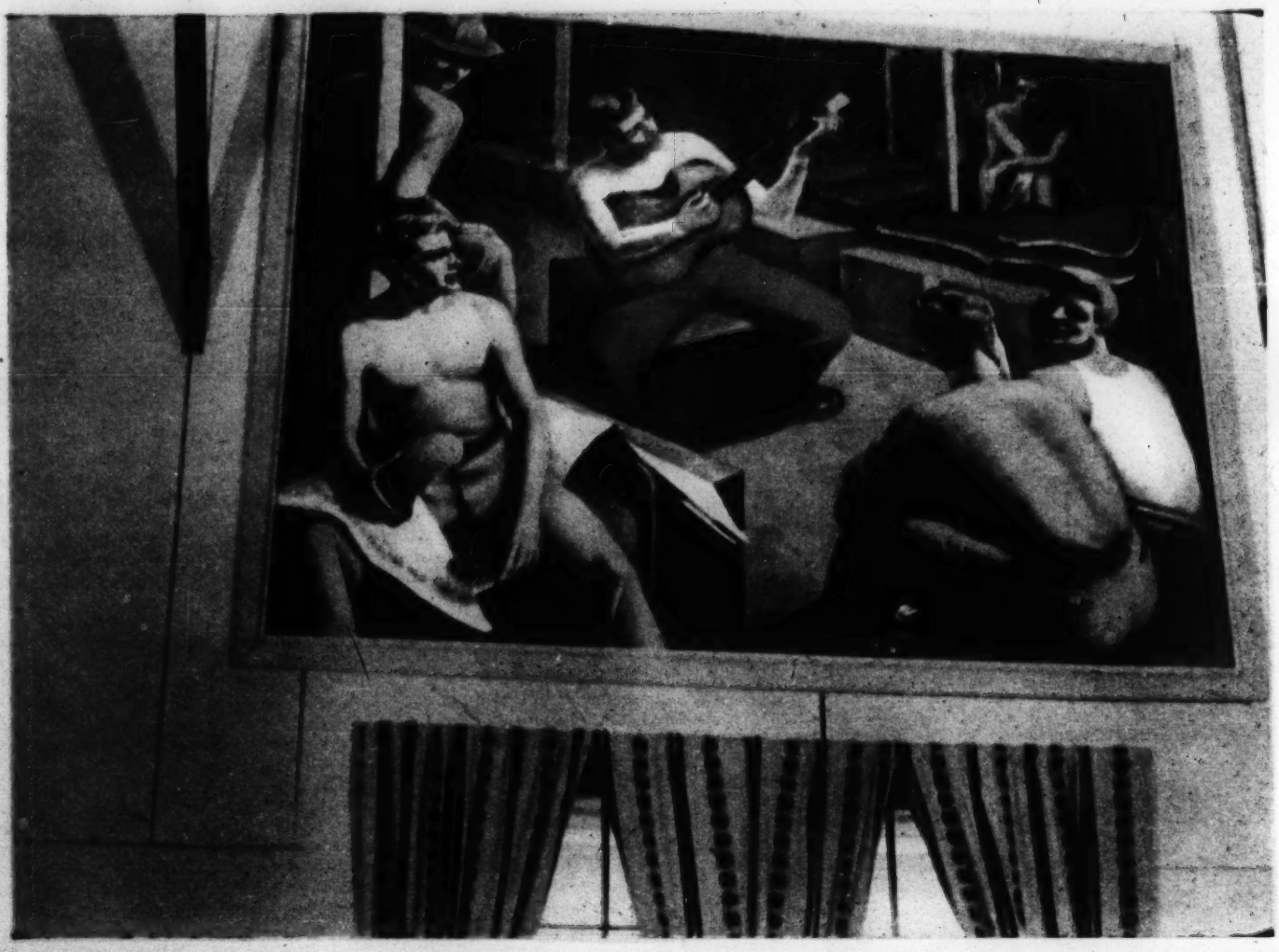
In the history of the Court there have been many interesting characters. There was Francis Dana, Chief Justice from 1791 to 1806, who felt that one of the appointments to the bench by Governor John Hancock had been unduly influenced by politics, so refused to wear his judicial robes on the same bench with the newcomer. The other justices protested, threatening to lay aside their robes, too, unless he relented. Judge Dana persisted, the others followed through, so the justices of the high court of Massachusetts have not worn robes to this day.

Then, there was Theophilus Parsons, who served from 1806 to 1813. Theophilus had been highly successful in private practice, earning $10,000 a year, a fabulous sum in those days, but he was not neat in personal appearance. In fact, he was quite otherwise. His colleagues of bench and bar felt it mitigated against the dignity of the Court. Subtlety failing, they at last named a committee to wait upon the Chief Justice to see if they couldn't persuade him to spruce up.

It was a delicate matter, and the spokesman for the committee made a good many preliminaries. The Chief Justice, a direct man, asked him sharply to come to the point.

"Well, your honor, it is a matter of dress. We have been so bold as to wonder

(Continued on page 14)



Pass the Paint Brush, Sergeant

SOLDIER ARTISTS in thei
have found new way
heighten the camp mo
their recreation quarter
and brightening the wal
John J. Sackas, Captain,
the new activity in a
Radio Station WINX. N
sake, but art for the sake
his term for the acco
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like.

Now these buildings a
part new and colorless,
inspiration to anyone
artist, Captain Sackas v
adding that the need of
is very essential, and the
the artist both a challen
lant to his creative abilit

* * *

Captain Sackas was at
ing the painting of a r
a mural 15 feet by 45
90 mm. antiaircraft gun
near center of the pictur
the gun," he said, "a c
ground with barrage b
to the left of that a he
complete crew and near
mander's telephone man
To the right of the gun,
observing the fire and in
portion of the painting
flying overhead.

"This painting was do
club, where the soldiers
huge semicircle and wa
for hours. Some of the
heard were, 'That's me

ARTISTS in their leisure hours found new ways of helping to en the camp morale by making eation quarters more livable ening the walls with murals. ckas, Captain, AGD, described ctivity in a broadcast from ion WINX. Not art for art's rt for the sake of the army is for the accomplishments of n at Camp Davis, which he n instance of what might be making more attractive the of buildings now used by the ruit areas now used for general day rooms, mess hall, recrea- service clubs, chapels, and the

se buildings are for the most and colorless, and offer little to anyone other than the tain Sackas went on to say, t the need of art as decoration ential, and the bare walls afford both a challenge and a stimu- creative ability.

* * *

Sackas was at Camp Davis dur- ainting of a major portion of 5 feet by 45 feet, showing a ntiaircraft gun in action in the r of the picture. "To the left of he said, "a city in the back- ith barrage balloons above it, t of that a height finder with rew and near by a battery com- telephone manned by two men. ght of the gun, two officers are the fire and in the extreme right the painting are enemy planes rhead.

ainting was done in the service re the soldiers would form in a icircle and watch the progress Some of the comments I have re, 'That's me over there—I'm the fuse cutter'; another, 'That's me, Number 6 man.' On one occasion the artist made a change when a breech loader said, 'That guy ain't holding that shell right; he's gonna get his fingers cut off,' and many other like comments. So, you see, your severest critics are not art critics.

"Another contribution of the artists is to make sketches and paint panoramic scenes as visual aids for use in teaching military subjects and tactics. This I would say is a direct aid in our war effort.

"So the artists' job is a big and responsible one—pictures of soldiering camaraderie, teamwork and the like make a vivid impression on the average soldier. Any human group intuitively represents itself as a distinctive unit through some symbol. In addition to its insignia, will not a unit work together better as a team if it has in its recreation hall and places of general assembly its own pictures representing the daily work in the common and familiar symbols of uniform, guns, and training? Any regiment takes pride in the particular surroundings and activities which identify it from another. It is a large factor in the task of transforming individuals into a team.

* * *

"It is our hope to establish a studio workshop in every camp in the country, and equip it with the necessary artist materials that will enable the soldier artist to express himself in a variety of media.

"The freedom of the soldier artist to express himself on such a vital period in our life will produce a strong and virile art that will have a lasting value, and the soldier on his return to civil life will have this document to pass on to future generations as a monument of our American traditions."

Today, in the midst of a changing world and facing the most critical period in the history of our nation —when every ounce of effort must be exerted to the task of winning the war—the one question uppermost in the mind of everyone is—where do I fit in with what I can do best? Captain Sackas said. The desire of every individual to be of maximum help in the war effort, he added, has brought to light this group of men who are making an additional contribution to this effort during their leisure hours that is a definite morale factor in the camps. These are the soldier artists.

* * *

Continuing, he said, "This is the first time in the history of our nation that the interest of all the people, civilian and military, has been culminated into one thought—that of winning the war—and the artist putting on the uniform finds himself in surroundings that have the necessary forms and shapes to clearly and dramatically express the will of the people. Art in the Army, and in our present war effort, is of vital importance. Art to us in the Service is a necessity and not something with which to amuse ourselves.

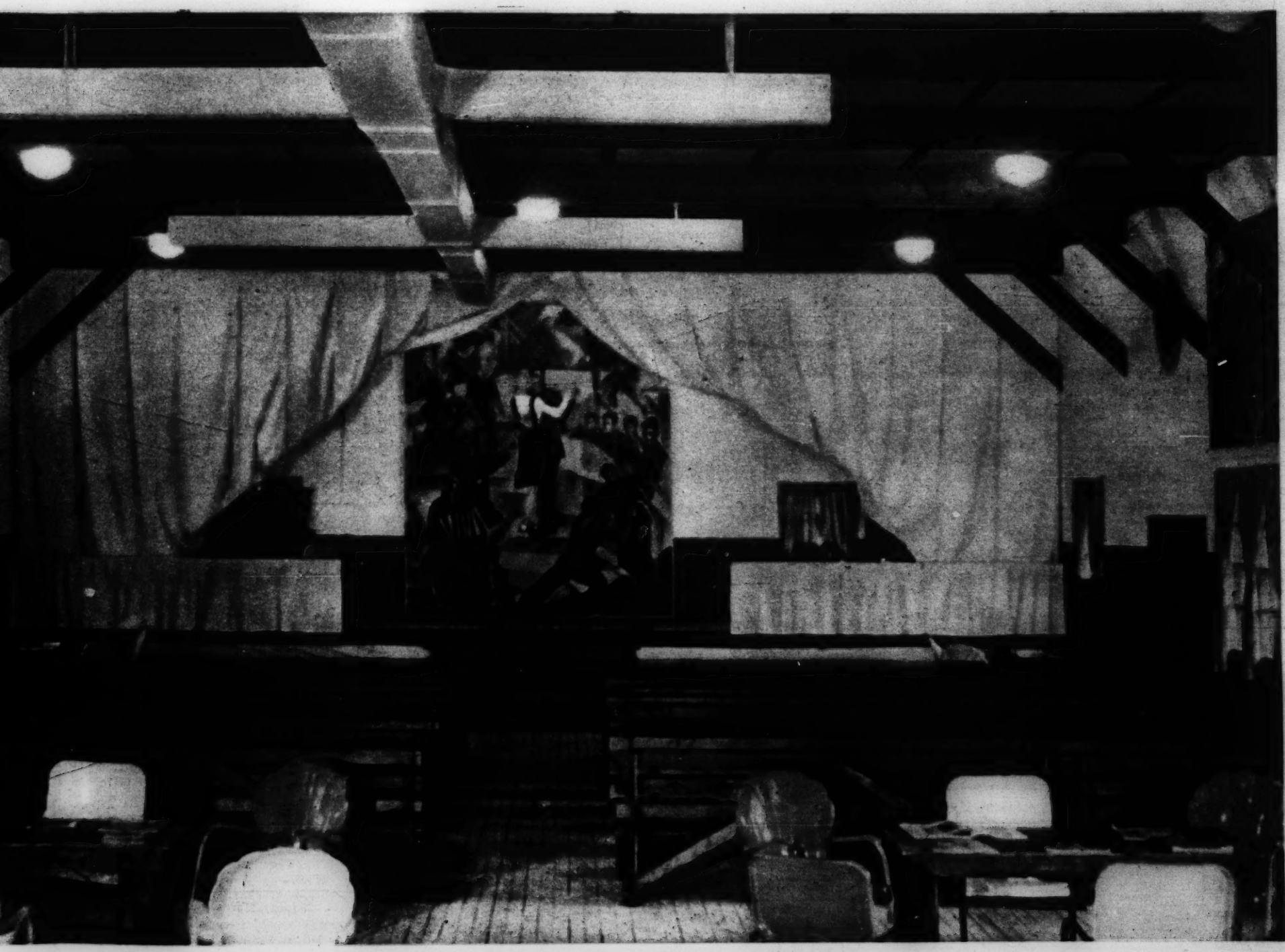
"And this has not come about by any official order from General Headquarters; it is brought about by the hundreds of artists who are soldiers in the Army today whose desire to express themselves in their new life and activities was intensified by the attack on Pearl Harbor.

"Art in the Army must be functional, to be a contributing factor in winning the war. This form of expression can be a tremendous influence in building esprit de corps in the Army. The psychological effect created by the efforts of the artists is such that others are stimulated to make contributions of their specialties.

"The work of the soldier artist has to be factual because he is painting for his fellow soldiers, who know their subject and are very critical when it comes to construction in material and the proper use of same. Few of the soldiers can talk about the aesthetic qualities in Art, but when a subject is well painted and well composed, it is really appreciated by the men. That quality which makes paintings live far into the future need not be absent in a picture where objects are readily recognized—it is needless to say that the subject matter is of primary importance if the painting or mural is to find a place in camp.

"For the first time in centuries artists are not painting for a select and sedate audience—but for an active and red-blooded cross section of young American men who demand a vigorous and spirited interpretation of their life and activities —and the artists who are producing this new art are a young and enthusiastic lot who find in this new life a natural expression in keeping with the ideas of the people in our times. Perhaps not since the Middle Ages has the artist and his audience such complete mutual understanding of the subject matter and its emotional significance. There is a unity between the artist and the public. The soldier artists are transforming onto canvas the power of our modern machines of war—the speeding planes, the roaring tanks, the cracking and booming guns, the powerful tractors, healthy young men in action and in their leisure—innumerable subjects that are a gripping drama of our all-out war effort.

"So in closing, I will reiterate: the spiritual re-creation and effect of a stimulating environment will be reflected in all the soldier's subsequent activities and behavior. These paintings, such that will instill in the soldier a will to win, do have a definite place in our Army."



Among the New Books

The Earth Proves Round Again

New World Horizons, by Chester H. Lawrence. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce. $2.75.

THE SUDDEN ADVANCE of air power—putting "speed" foremost in strategic importance—has been revolutionizing the role of cartography with almost equal rapidity. It is making Geopolitics a layman's hobby; and if Chester H. Lawrence has his way, it will not be long before all of us are calculating distance in time and energy, rather than in miles.

On this basis, the earth in the year 1492 was 500 times "as large" as it is today. Mr. Lawrence points to the need for wider realization that Axis plans for world conquest are based chiefly upon this modern conception of space.

Despite the general recognition of the sweeping changes resulting from progress in aviation, Mr. Lawrence's "New World Horizons" has some surprises for those who still view political geography in the old economic and political terms.

Modern statistical information from every corner of the globe, distributed through some 30 chapters, is set forth in lively, easy-to-take fashion.

Readability, however, at times seems to be achieved by oversimplification. For instance, the author remarks that one can speak "to nearly any part of the world in a few minutes by telephone." Mr. Lawrence was not holding a wire with us the last time we waited for a connection with London.

It may be charged, too, that he is more aware of the expanding nature of the geopolitical theory than of its necessary limitations. But his sum total effect is to give a global character to our expanding concepts of geography—of inestimable value not only in understanding the war, but in the making of the peace to come.

R. L. B.

Storm Over the Land, by Carl Sandburg (Harcourt, Brace, $3.50), calls back to view personages who caused the anxiety of the years 1861-65 for Americans, contrasting the ideals of Northern business man and Southern planter and reducing the whole Civil War to the problem of slavery. Character studies of generals and politicians are written with the precision and the insight possible only to a poet, in a mood now of satire, now of praise. The landscape is deftly touched in behind the portraits with plainly intended, unconcealed art.

How Jesus Dealt With Men

How Jesus Dealt With Men, by Raymond Calkins. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury. $1.75.

AS ITS NAME IMPLIES, "How Jesus Dealt With Men" takes up the Master's approach to human problems, and, while the author is inclined to base his discussion upon what he feels to be Jesus' use of psychology and psychotherapy, much that is both constructive and important is here set forth. "What was the secret of the mastery of Jesus over the human soul?" inquires Dr. Calkins at the outset of this study, and he goes on to suggest some attitudes which motivated "the strategy of Jesus."

Stress is laid on "the graciousness, the kindliness, the innate refinement, courtesy, and delicacy of his spirit"—this, it is suggested, was basically "the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ" of which Paul writes. Combined with this, the writer justly observes, was his innate "moral and spiritual power," which, together with a sympathy as constant as it was invariably constructive, and, above all, "deep and abounding love" instinct with perception and comprehensiveness, guided him in his great task as Healer and Savior of men.

Beginning with Chapter 2, Dr. Calkins examines with penetrating insight 10 Biblical "case histories"—to use the psychologists' phrase—noting carefully the methods apparently employed by Christ Jesus in his interviews with such varied characters as Nicodemus the Pharisee, and the woman of Samaria; the Syrophoenician woman and the rich young ruler. These studies cast much light not only upon the teaching of the Master, but also upon the character of those with whom he dealt so wisely and so effectively.

* * *

It is suggested, for example, that Nicodemus "came to Jesus by night," not, as has generally been assumed, because he was either afraid or ashamed to visit the Galilean prophet by day, but rather because his eagerness to talk with him would brook no delay. "It was after dark, but the impulse to go to him at once was irresistible, and, acting on it, night though it was, he came to Jesus." Nicodemus thus was searching—he was in a measure open-minded; but Jesus reminded him that his intellectual background was virtually a hindrance to his spiritual progress, and that he must indeed be "born again," for "the secular can never produce the spiritual."

The Biblical account of Jesus' discussion with the woman of Samaria is one of special significance, for in addressing her the Master surmounted the barriers of sex, of nationality, and of immoral character. This was startling enough, but still more so is the fact that this despised Samaritan outcast was the only one chosen to hear directly Christ Jesus' glorious affirmation that "God is Spirit" (as the words in John 4:24 are rendered by most modern translators). Here surely, as Dr. Calkins points out, we find another indication of Jesus' method. "There was never economy of resource. There was never a withholding of the uttermost he had to give."

* * *

In discussing the healing of the woman with "an issue of blood," the author reminds us that Jesus stopped by the way to effect the cure of this chronic disorder, despite the fact that he was hurrying to the bedside of Jairus' child, who lay at the point of death, pointing to the fact that "Jesus was never so absorbed in what he had in mind to do that he overlooked the deed that needed to be done as he passed by."

This book provides a thoughtful and thought-provoking study of an absorbing subject. How true it is that the way in which "Jesus dealt with men" must surely be followed if we, like him, would take our rightful place "among the healers and helpers of mankind."

T. L. L.

The Hope of Free France

Watch Over Africa, by Denis Saurat. London: Dent. 8s. 6d.

FOR THOSE WHO are asking themselves whether France will be anything more than a third-rate power after this war, Professor Saurat's little book in English about his tour of the Free French Colonies in Africa does two things.

First, it records, in every clear stroke of his perceptive, unbiased, and humorous pen, the qualities of the real France, which, entirely apart from how it has rated or may rate according to world notions of power, has been, nevertheless, a basic and guiding contributor to Western culture. To those who do not know France, this book may reveal the deeper meanings of the Free French movement.

Among the Free French exiles on the banks of the Congo, as among those in Britain, Professor Saurat found reaffirmations of that individualism, which still burns with an intense flame. The flame may be momentarily quenched under Napoleon's Arc de Triomphe, but it is ever alive in that purely French symbol of France, Joan of Arc's "Croix de Lorraine."

Second, those people who already know the real France will be delighted with the provocative qualities of "Watch Over Africa." Professor Saurat faces many facts in this book. From that seldom achieved elevation which is free from party politics, he views France's problems with social objectivity and with an appreciation of that human culture the importance of which the French so keenly comprehend. This quality in the book leaves one with renewed hope that whatever other chaos may have befallen the French people, and their country, they will retrieve that vital essence.

THE name *orangutan* comes from the Malay words *oran*, "man," and *utan*, "wild." *Rhinoceros* means "nose horn," from Greek *rhis, rhinos*, "nose," and *keras*, "a horn." *Dromedary*, originally a camel of unusual speed; comes from Greek *dromas*, "running." You will find hundreds of interesting word origins in WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, *Second Edition, The Merriam-Webster.*

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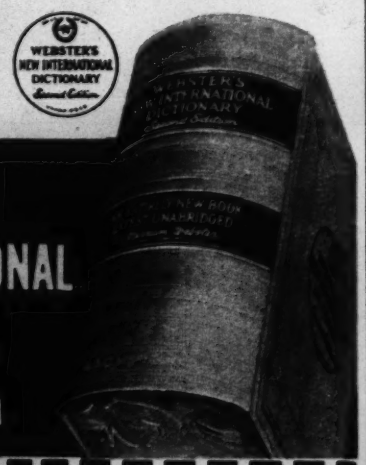

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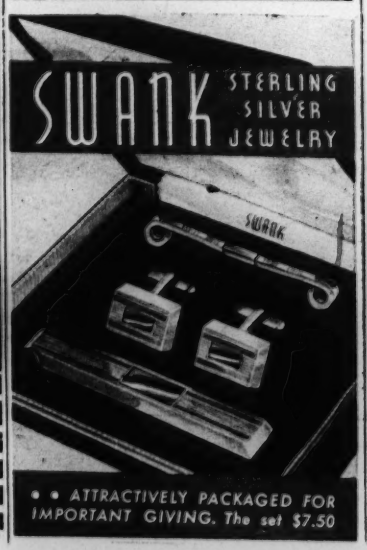

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Year Round on a Sheep Ranch

Golden Fleece, by Hughie Call. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.75.

MOST POPULAR with women writers as a type of autobiography seems, at the moment, to be a collection of casual reminiscences and informal sketches which leave the author comparatively free from chronological restrictions. Since the success of books like "Wilderness Wife" and "We Married an Englishman," the publishers' lists have contained an increasing number of breezy recollections which for the most part furnish excellent entertainment. One of the most recent additions to this group is Hughie Call's "Golden Fleece," a picture of the woolly but not so wild West as she has found it in the 20 years since she came as a bride to a Montana ranch.

It did not take Hughie Call long after her arrival at Stonyacres to learn that sheep ruled the ranch, although her process of adjustment to this fact took somewhat longer. After all, it is no easy matter for anyone to get used to being less important than a sheep. A sense of humor helps, and Hughie Call has a good supply of that commodity, as well as a gratifying amount of enthusiasm and adaptability.

* * *

She is quite willing, also, to let sheep take the same important place in the book that they do on the ranch, so the reader is triply rewarded with engaging autobiographical incidents, graphic pictures of Montana ranch life, and a detailed record of all the aspects of the ancient art of woolgrowing.

The crowded annual cycle of activity on the thousands of acres which make up the Call ranch provides Mrs. Call with a vast store of source material which she has skillfully tapped. The recurrent pattern of winter ranging, breeding, lambing, shearing, and shipping is shown in its entirety; but interspersed among these chapters are others which add a pleasant variety of appeal to the book's content. Here are character studies of the herders and of the men and women ranchers who with them endure the rigors of Montana climate; a sprightly apologia in regard to the vicarious pleasures received by way of a party line; an indulgent brief for the dudes, who hit Montana along with the depression; vivid scenic descriptions of the country as it is during each season.

* * *

The outsider accustomed to a kinder climate may shiver as he reads about a Montana winter, when the temperature is 40 below and the snow is drifting and the wind wailing. He may wonder why the native ranchers persist in remaining in a place where winter is so inexorable.

The answer is the simple one of the herder and the woolgrower: it is good for sheep, and it makes good wool. So the woolgrowers' wives, like Hughie Call, must also stay, and learn to meet the exigencies of homemaking under almost pioneer conditions. The compensations, many in number and beyond price, are those attained by the successful homemaker wherever she may be.

M. W. S.

The One Who Escaped

The Seventh Cross, by Anna Seghers. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

IN THE YARD of the Concentration Camp at Westhofen there were seven plane trees. On each of the seven was fastened a nail-studded cross board at the height of a man's shoulders. This was Commander Fahrenberg's device for punishing the seven men who escaped from camp one night, and for giving the other prisoners a visual lesson in the folly of resisting Nazi power.

One by one the prisoners were captured and brought back. If they were not brought back alive, their caps and coats were hung on their assigned crosspieces. But the seventh cross was never occupied. One of the seven made good his escape, became a symbol to all the inmates of Westhofen and others like them that however fearfully outside powers may strike at the very core of man, "at that very core is something unassailable and inviolable."

"The Seventh Cross" is the story of George Heisler, who escaped from the camp, and was not caught in the ring of guards, sirens, searchlights, whistles, bloodhounds, police, spies, and informers, ranging in concentric, ever-widening circles to trap him.

* * *

The novel is by Anna Seghers, a woman of German-Jewish ancestry, who had to go from her home in Mainz to Paris; then, when Paris became Nazi-controlled, to unoccupied France. Her husband was in one of the worst of the concentration camps and she herself was not safe, but finally the entire family was fortunate enough to get to Mexico City, where they now live.

The manuscript of "The Seventh Cross" had almost as hazardous an experience. Of the four copies, one was lost in the Maginot Line, another was destroyed in a bombing, a third was seized by the Gestapo. The fourth reached the United States and was translated from the German for the publishers by James A. Galston.

It is hard to say what is most important about this book—its simplicity of style, which is supreme art; its superb treatment of the ever-fascinating subject of pursuit and escape; or its cold, relentless arraignment of Nazi procedure. Obviously the last of those three elements gives it special urgency now. There have been few books written that more clearly show the condition of society in the years just preceding the war, the earlier years of the Hitler regime, when there were honest men and women in Germany struggling to be free, when it was appallingly difficult to tell friend from foe, and children were being taught to renounce the ideals of their parents.

* * *

So absorbing is the account of Heisler's near-detections, waitings, frustrations, and carefully articulated escape, and the numerous minor dramas of the men and women who aided him and even of those welded into the machine against him, that it is possible to read the book without heartbreak, as a thrilling story, unless one stops to think what it means to individuals and to a country.

It is a story of hope and of the majesty of faith and loyalty in ordinary men and women, in diemakers, railroad workers, paperhangers, housewives. After all, the seventh cross was never used.

W. K. R.

The Book Window

Town & Davis, Architects, by Roger Hale Newton (Columbia University Press, $4). The story of an early nineteenth century architectural firm that had a leading role in the establishment of their profession as it took form in the American Institute of Architects. Wtih 49 gravure illustrations of the firm's designs for villas, hotels, churches, office buildings and state capitols.

Industrial Camouflage Manual (Reinhold, $4). Konrad F. Wittmann, A. I. A., prepared this study in collaboration with the faculty of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., as the basis of work to be done by students and as a means of informing persons wishing to inform themselves on the practice of industrial camouflage.

North American Patrol, by Lieutenant Commander Griffith Baily Coale, U. S. N. R. (Farrar & Rinehart, $2). Drawings and text by an officer of the fleet that keeps men and supplies moving from the United States to England.

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André Maurois Looks Back Over a Rich Career

I Remember, I Remember, by André Maurois. New York: Harpers. $3.

ANDRE MAUROIS began "I Remember, I Remember," in a peaceful study at Mills College in California, where he taught in a summer session, and finished it in a high tower overlooking Manhattan. These places have been safe and happy refuges, but he still dreams of returning to his beloved country home in Périgord, where in a French sky above will shine stars named by French voices in what is to him the most beautiful of all languages.

* * *

This autobiography is a full book. First, it is the factual account of a rich and varied life; a fairy tale, he calls it, in which Emil Herzog, a young woollen manufacturer from Normandy who had admired certain great men from a distance, left his province, became André Maurois, famous writer, Academician, and friend of those he had idolized, then lost fortune, home, and many of his friends, but still has his writing. It is a story of life in a wealthy family of Jewish extraction, Alsatian birth, and successful transplanting after the war of 1870 to Elbeuf near Rouen. It tells of a boy's education after the best French tradition and his grateful remembrance of his teachers, especially Emil Chartier, better known by his pen name, Alain, who kept his pupils in the Philosophies in a state of continual "passionate investigation."

The discipline of the French Lycée has never received higher praise than from André Maurois, who values scrupulous exactitude and loyalty, along with liberty of thought. There is no successful action without obedience to just and legal order; this has been his constant theme, drilled into him from childhood. Should a contrasting view of the French educational system be wanted, it may be found in the current book, "Memories of Happy Days," by an American boy born.

* * *

The young Herzog took all the first prizes in school, wanted to teach and write, was persuaded first to go into the family woollen mill, made a success of his work there, and married. The first World War made him a popular writer, for during his liaison service he found time to do a book based on his acquaintance with British officers, "The Silences of Colonel Bramble." The book could not be published under his own name, said the head of the French Mission with the British Army, hence he devised the pen name André Maurois, the first name in memory of a cousin, the second that of a village near Cambrai, because he liked "its sad sonority."

Since that time he has been André Maurois, author of novels and biographies, lecturer, and teacher, stirred to the depths by election to the French Academy, and of late years interpreter of France to America.

He lays the surrender of France at the door of politics, lack of national unity, and of course lack of preparation. On America he lays the grave responsibility for rendering this last war possible by refusing to guarantee the League of Nations. "The Treaty of Versailles was not a very pretty baby, but it was a baby that you presented to Europe. . . . Today the abandoned child has grown up and since it was badly raised it is giving you trouble." Further he says:

"What have many catastrophes taught us? That there is no justice without discipline . . . that there is no liberty without security, no security without unity."

The book is rich, colorful, acutely personal, a little self-congratulatory, and a key to open some doors of understanding.

W. K. R.

He's in the Air Corps Now, by Frederick P. Graham and Harold W. Kulick (McBride, $2.50). A profusely illustrated, up-to-the-minute story of just what that boy of yours does when he learns to fly for the United States Army or Navy.

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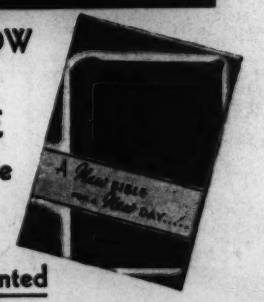

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. . Thanksgiving With Grandma

(Continued from Page 6)

hear Grandma saying, "as though you were scratching the bird's back! Launch out with a full sweep of the blade!"

Meanwhile, Grandpa has finished carving and we turn to the mounds of food. Golden heaps of mashed turnips with potatoes which with a boiled sweet potato is to be covered with rich brown gravy with the giblets in it. Boiled onions with cream sauce. Succotash. Side dishes galore. Grandma's sour cream biscuits. Stalks of crisp celery to crunch. Cranberry sauce. Chow-chow and piccalilli on the side, to go with Grandma's "secret" recipe dressing of stale bread soaked in milk, squeezed, and then thyme, sage, and slices of onion added.

Oh, my! Oh, my!

Grandma has given the signal for clearing the table. Two oversized pies are brought in! The mince pie is hot; the pumpkin is cold. Grandma cut the pies into big triangles, carefully leaving the curley cued peephole in the middle of each piece of mince.

Grandma's pumpkin pie still remains my favorite of all pastries, although it is now obsolete. The filling was nearly two inches deep, a creamy yellow, with the body of custard and a tender surface mottled with dark brown splotches. Not too much ginger or spice to disturb the natural bouquet and taste of pumpkin. In my estimation, the most characteristic American pastry.

Ah, here comes another of my favorites! Are you following me? Haven't drowsed off? Well, then, this time it's doughnuts. You may say, "All doughnuts taste alike to me." That proves you never knew Grandma's inimitable doughnuts. They had no hole, because they were twisted crullers. When fryer-fresh and warm they had an aroma with the power of a whole batterie de cuisine. Keeping them company comes an open-work basket heaped with red-cheeked apples as aromatic as a garden flower. A couple of dishes of shellbarks and walnuts that I had helped to crack earlier in the day before going to "meeting." Finally, two Bennington jugs brimming with foaming cider.

And yet, I insist, it wasn't altogether the victuals. Maybe it wasn't altogether Grandma, at least in the flesh. It was the combination. The spirit as much as the fiber. The gathering of the American clans, around America's table, soberly, once a year, and thanking God for all that we have and all that we are and asking for a continuance of blessings. Then celebrating this significant event in a fitting feast from America's own bounties. Not necessarily a religious ceremony, but at least a sober celebration and a reverent thanksgiving. A national feast worthy of the nation.

The President's annual Thanksgiving Proclamation adjures us to do nothing less.

Life is not what it was; especially family life. Families break up more easily and reunions are rare. Yet, isn't it true that at least once a year we all yearn to be united—on Thanksgiving Day? To sit down at table with relatives and friends. Anyway, we all have "poor relations" and neglected friends. What a chance on Thanksgiving to repair the breach! There should be none estranged or no strangers on that day. Even in a restaurant, or a boarding house. Certainly there should not be in these days of war and mutual sacrifice. Thanksgiving Day is the bona fide reunion day. That's what they began and continued to do in Old Plymouth. Old and young, rich and poor, relatives and friends, were invited to gather round the table at a feast, as a symbol of national thanksgiving.

As the Chinese proverb says: "The seed of the future flowering of the nation is in the life of the family!"

And aren't we all members of one big family?

. . Oldest Continuous Court

(Continued from Page 7)

whether the Chief Justice might not change his linen more frequently."

"Why, that's absurd! I change my shirt once a week. How often do you change yours?"

"Daily, sir."

"Indeed; why, what a filthy person you must be!"

Coming to more recent days, and returning to the theme of progressing liberty, we find Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., who as a Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Court—before going to the United States Supreme Court—took the part of the workingman. In decisions of exceptional literary polish he held that labor "had a right to combine and support their interests by arguments, persuasions, and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control, so long as they do no violence or threaten no violence."

This simple declaration of what today seems an obvious commonplace was a legal milestone when it was propounded just after the turn of the century.

There are a few words in Blackstone that have appealed to many as an essence of legal wisdom. "Man," writes Blackstone, "considered as a creature, must necessarily be subject to the laws of his Creator. . . . This law . . . being coeval with mankind and dictated by God himself, is of course superior in obligation to any other. . . . No human laws are of any validity if contrary to this."

It follows that the value of a court depends upon how well it judges the application of these higher laws to workaday affairs. How, for example, it meets the delusion of witchcraft with the practicality of justice; how it compels the equal application of men's God-bestowed freedom; how it protects the exercise of the workingman's rights; how it improves customs and manners, how it stands for equity and justice in every walk.

On most of these scores the record of the high court of Massachusetts, probably the oldest continuous court in America, is very good. It highly deserves the encomiums now being heaped upon it, and its present membership, on this 250th anniversary, which characteristically falls during a period when the issues of liberty are once more under grave challenge.

Thanksgiving, 1942

By MARGERY MANSFIELD

Dear God, again, our harvests are not scant,
Though they must stretch for feeding many lands.
We thank you we may *give*. For that will be
The reddest, sweetest apple in our hands.

Be with our own, wherever they may camp.
Their absence is what dearth is at our board.
Grant *they* may find it not too hard to thank.
Let them, and us, always remember, Lord,
The meager fish and loaves you blessed one day,
And multitudes discovering they had more
Than they had ever had before.

The miracle of gratitude is such
That it can stretch a little into much.

Talents of Gold and Silver

THE BIBLE CONTAINS "a surprisingly large amount of chemistry" and shows that as early as 1500 B. C. this science was being practiced by the Israelites, according to a study by Dr. John T. Chappell of Marion College, Marion, Ind.

"When Moses engineered the building of the Tabernacle, about 1500 B. C., there was considerable metallurgy of gold and silver. The peak of metallurgical skill was shown when King Solomon, about 1000 B. C., had the Temple built and also the king's palace.

"Biblical chemistry may seem to be a misnomer or a fantastic thought. Not so! Anyone who reads the Bible, especially a chemist, even in hastily scanning it, will notice the names of elements, compounds; also implements or tools that involve chemical processing.

"Gold is mentioned 386 times in the Old Testament and 26 times in the New Testament, with 64 occurrences of the word 'golden' and six occurrences of the word 'goldsmith.'"

Dr. Chappell finds that iron is mentioned 95 times in the Bible; tin, 5 times; bronze, 152; lead, 9; brimstone, 15, and copper, 1.

To emphasize the abundance of gold in Biblical times, Dr. Chappell points out that in one year nearly 32 tons of gold came into Solomon's possession.

Dr. Chappell reports that the Queen of Sheba left 150 talents or 7½ tons of gold and that King David left 5,000 talents or 250 tons, 10,000 talents of silver or 500 tons, 2,400 tons of iron, and 500 tons of bronze.

"Only once is the word copper used in the Bible. Ezra 8:27—457 B. C.: 'And I (Ezra) weighed unto their hands gold and silver, and two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold.'"

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Save this recipe!

½ cup butter, or other shortening
¾ cup white sugar
1 egg
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 Curtiss 5c Baby Ruth bars, cut in small pieces

Cream butter and sugar until smooth. Beat in egg. Stir in other ingredients. Chill and drop by half teaspoonful on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) for 10-12 minutes. Makes 75 cookies.

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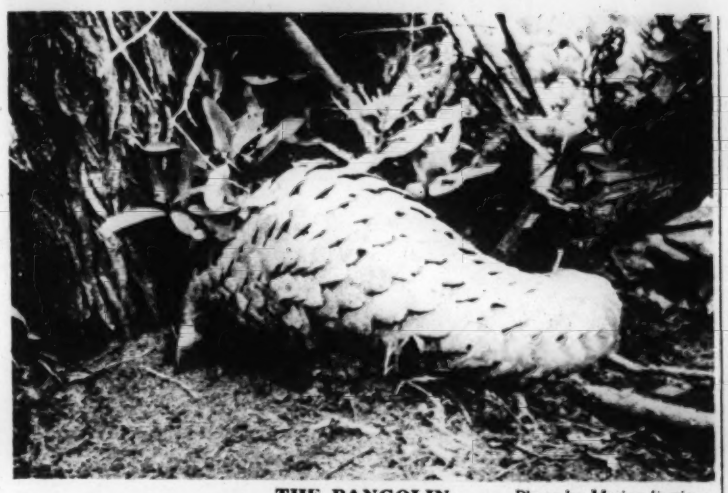


THE PANGOLIN Photo by Marius Fortie
Native Animal of Australia

The Pangolin Is Wakeful

"NINI? WHAT IS IT?" I thought I saw moving in the forest undergrowth something gray that suddenly rolled itself up and became a round motionless pine cone. "Ni kakakuona, it's a pangolin!" shouts joyfully the kiongozi, my safari guide. My porters set down their loads and surround the queer animal while I take photographs as it opens up cautiously and tries to dig itself out of sight at the foot of a tree.

The pangolin is a toothless anteater from two to three feet long, not more bulky than a rabbit. Because strictly nocturnal it is seldom seen alive and to come upon one is considered by the natives a great piece of luck. From the tip of the tail to the tip of the nose its back is covered with tough imbricated horny scales. When in danger, the animal rolls itself up and becomes practically impregnable to most of its foes. It is said that the sharp scales will cut through a man's fingers.

The pangolin feeds exclusively on ants and termites, reason why it is seldom seen in a zoo being exceedingly difficult to keep alive in captivity.

Like that of another and much larger African anteater, the aardvark, the meat of the pangolin is very good to eat. The scales are much prized as ornaments, amulets, and as an infallible protection for driving away lions and leopards. A bit of pangolin scale is singed. The big cats, it is said, cannot bear the smell and decamp. Thus it is mainly in order to get the magic scales that my porters want to kill the pangolin. But the animal is strictly protected by British law. A special permit is required to hunt and export a single specimen. Therefore, as a white man who must know the law, I have to disappoint my men and let the pangolin go. M. F.

..."Yanks" at Home in England

(Continued from Page 5)

things we had in plenty at home: fresh fruit, for instance. But Mrs. Brown is a splendid cook, and we like your vegetables.

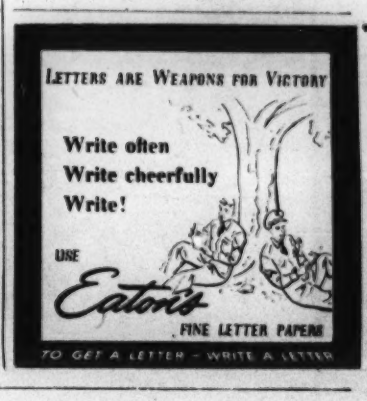
"I'm certainly in love with your countryside," he said, as we drove down a narrow lane overhung with big trees. "It's all so green, and it's beautiful. We've tried to figure out what it is makes it all that beautiful. We reckon it's partly the way it's all cut up into fields by the hedges. I like to stand on a hill and see the colored patchwork of fields way down there. Back home, that usually would be all one piece of land. I've lived mostly in cities all my life, but I'm in a country billet now, and I like it."

Johnny has been in town billets, too, and has shared with the English people some of the terrors of night bombing. He has seen devastated areas in our big cities; has marveled at St. Paul's standing serene in the midst of an area flattened by high-explosive and incendiary bombs.

"I want to see all I can while I'm here," he said. "And we do like to get around and see the old things. Sure, Sis would be thrilled with this," he said. We stood looking down on an excavated Roman theater, built there about 1,800 years ago. The stone walls of its foundations disclosed the shape of the stage, and the raised auditorium. There audiences of 140 A. D. had sat in a semicircle above the orchestra.

Johnny was on leave for a few hours, and we went on to see a cathedral, built in 1077. "My!" he said, "that was before my country was thought of!" We lingered under the Norman arches; gazed in admiration at the wonderful carving on the high altar screen, and at the fine mosaic ceiling. All this seemed very far from war, but as we went down the passage leading to the transepts we saw the firemen's helmets and other equipment hanging on the walls in readiness. The great bells had been taken down from the belfrey, and stood along the floor. In the Lady Chapel, only one shaft of light penetrated the blackout.

We went out again into the sunshine, and made our way up the steep little road of the old town. So back to the great job these American boys have come here to do. And when the peace we have fought for together is ours, we shall hope to enjoy the company of the folks from way back home, as we are now enjoying the company of their sons.



Never Beyond This Shore

HERE at the sea's edge is as near to Jim as I can go.

Other women have gone farther than this. There were women on Corregidor; women have gone to Ireland and Australia and Iceland; women have been lost in the Battle of the Atlantic.

But I know I would be foolish to dream of serving as they have. For a woman to go farther than this shore demands a special skill, complete independence—and I have neither.

No, my task is here, here in the little storm-tight house that sits back from the cove, here with my son.

And if I become discontent with the seeming smallness of my task, Jim's words come back to steady me. "I'm leaving you a very important job, Mary. Until this war is won, there won't be any more evenings when we can sit by the fireside and plan our tomorrows together. It will be up to you to make the plans for the three of us.

"Mary," he said, "keep our dreams alive."

★ ★ ★

MAKE no little plans, you who build the dream castles here at home. When you try to imagine the future, after he returns, be sure your imaginings are full of bright and cheerful hues. Allow for wonderful new developments in such fields as television, fluorescent lighting, plastics. And leave a flexible horizon for the marvels that are sure to come from the new science of electronics. When you're dreaming of your better tomorrow, count on us. General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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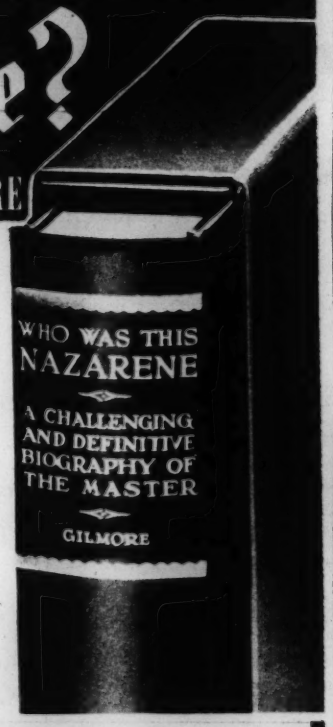

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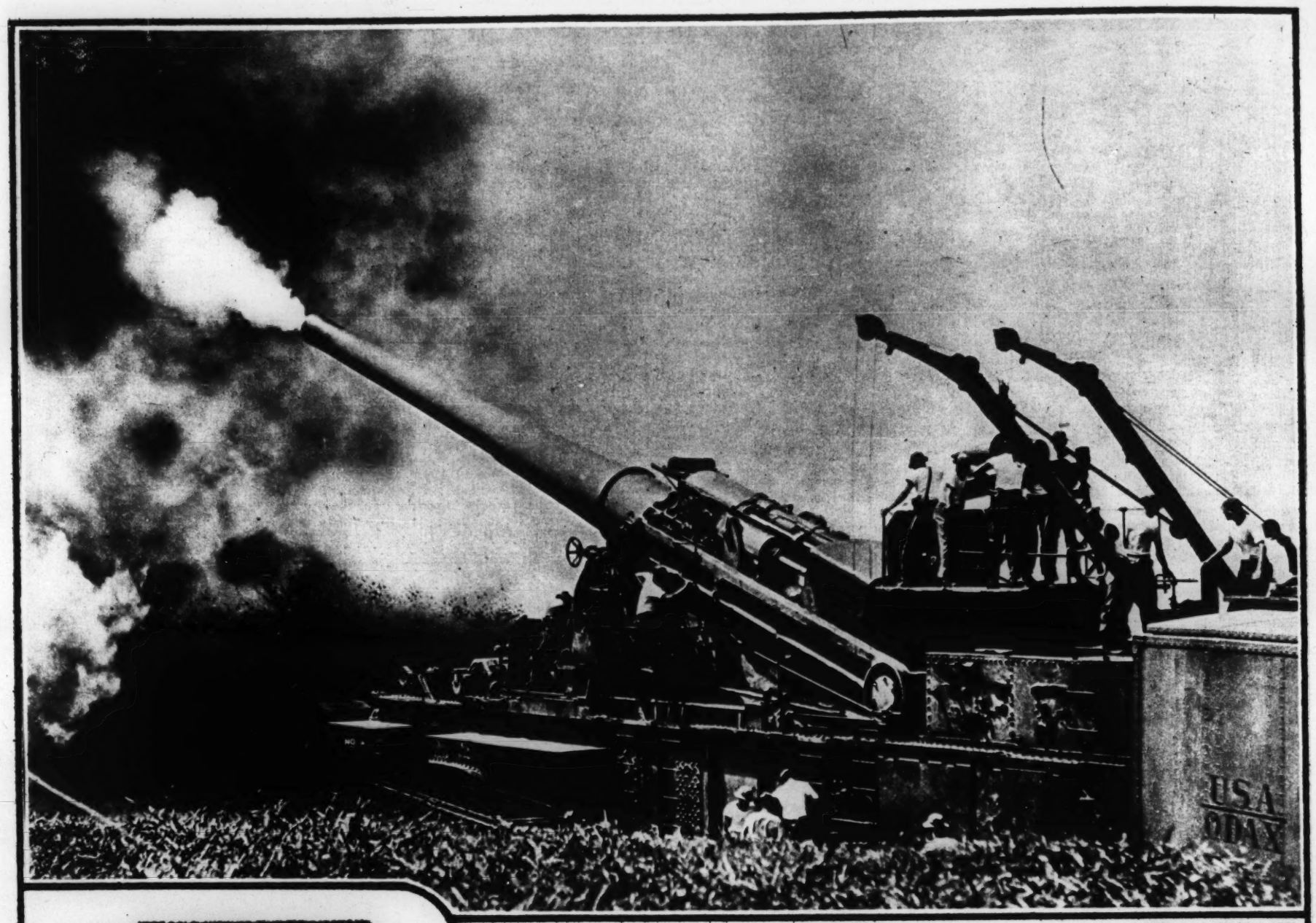
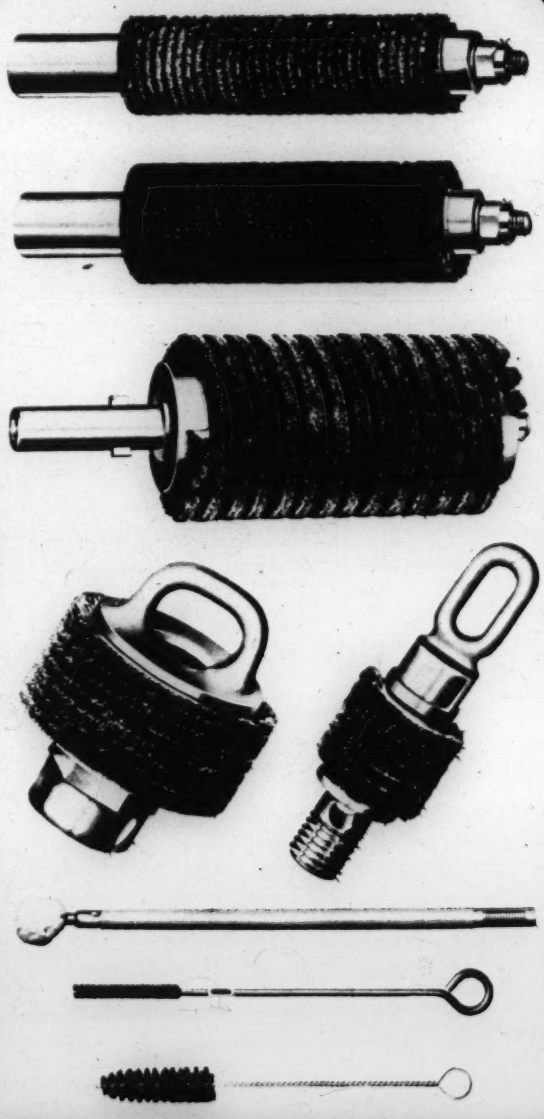


PHOTO BY U. S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS



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